The New-York Times.

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TELEGRAMS.

The House of Commons and the Irish Church Question.

Speech of Hon. John Bright in Favor of Disestablishment.

The Conscription Riots in Spain at an End.

Further Debate in the Senate on the Tenure-of-Office Law.

Five Long Speeches Made but No Vote Taken.

Arrival of Ex-President Johnson at His Home in Tennessee.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Further Debate on Mr. Gladstone's Irish Church Bill—Speech of Hon. John Bright—Marine Disaster.

LONDON, Saturday, March 20.

Mr. GLADSTONE's bill "to put an end to the establishment of the Church of Ireland, and to make provision in respect of the temporalities thereof, and in respect of the Royal College of Maynooth," came up again in the House of Commons last evening, and was debated at great length.

Sir JOHN GRAY, (Liberal,) the member from Kilkenney, regarded the Established Church in Ireland as a badge of conquest, and asserted that it must be abolished.

Mr. EDWARD MIALL, (Liberal,) from Bradford, also supported the bill in a speech of considerable length, and was followed by Right Honorable STAFFORD HENRY NORTHCOTE in opposition.

JOHN BRIGHT then took the floor and delivered a long and able speech in favor of the measure. The Established Church of England had the assent of a large majority of the people of England, but the question was whether that Church was good also for the people of Ireland. The opponents of this bill had utterly failed to prove that the opinion of the civilized world was hostile to this measure, as had been stated. He reviewed the opinions of statesmen on the question, and quoted Lord STANLEY's remark that "Ireland was the question of the hour." He referred to the conduct of Lord MAYO, while Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and the position of other Tories, to show that that party had no policy on the Irish question. The bill now before the House, he continued, was acceptable to the mass of the people of Ireland, Catholics and Protestants as well, and was almost universally approved by the people of England. As had been before stated here the Established Church in Ireland was a "badge of conquest." Conservatives of the future would view the attitude of the present Conservatives on this question with surprise. He quoted CAVOUR's work on Ireland, where that author shows that the Established Church promotes disaffection and animosities in that country and causes the peasantry to be in a worse condition than the slaves of the Antilles, and that the Irish were continually protesting against it. The speaker then contrasted the position of the Church in England. England's liberties, he said, were not secured by the Churches, but by the Puritans and Non-Conformists. Nations never forget their religious grievances until the cause is removed. The old policy pursued by England rendered Ireland more ultramontane than any country in Europe. Catholicism was not only a matter of faith, but of patriotism, for which the Irish were ready to suffer or die if need be. Since the union disturbances have been continual, Protestantism was the only fire that was destroying everything that is good and noble in Ireland, resulting in the absolute disappearance of peace and loyalty. The Irishmen who had emigrated to the United States and Australia were watching anxiously the result of this great question. The entire Fenian project was fed and kept alive by the sympathy of Americans, under the idea that England never did justice to Ireland. There were no bitterer foes to England in the United States than the Irishmen. The House was now asked to do justice to Ireland, not for fear of foreign enemies, but for the sake of internal peace and tranquillity. He contemplated the voluntary system prevailing in Scotland, and anticipated the best results to posterity for Ireland if this bill became a law. Mr. BRIGHT concluded by saying that this measure would have the approval of the Supreme Being, for it was founded on principles of mercy and justice—the attributes of His glorious reign.

SPAIN.

The Recent Insurrection Quelled.

MADRID, Saturday, March 20.

The disturbances at Geres de la Frontera, arising from the popular hostility to the Conscription law, have been quelled. That part of the country is now tranquil.

Extensive Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Saturday, March 20.

About 9 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the cigar manufactory of T. COFFER, in the third story, rear part of Masonic Hall block, corner of Buffalo and Exchange streets. The alarm was sounded instantly, and the Fire Department in a few minutes had several streams of water on the flames, but about two hours elapsed before they were suppressed. The upper floor was occupied by several Masonic bodies, whose loss by fire and water is $1,500; insured for $8,000. The building is owned by SAMUEL WILDER, whose loss is $5,000; insured for $60,000. The other principal losers are: T. COFFER, cigar manufactory, loss $3,000; insured for $1,000. N. G. HAWLEY & SON, paper and stationery warehouse, loss $12,000; insured for $4,000. M. V. BEEMER, gentlemen's furnishing goods, loss $1,500; insured for $10,000. Singer sewing-machine rooms, loss $2,500; insured for $4,000. MATTHEWS & WATSON, restaurant, loss $2,000; insured for $1,500. The aggregate of the minor losses is estimated at about $1,000; all covered by insurance.

Death of the Father of Senator Fessenden.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, March 20.

General SAMUEL FESSENDEN died last night, at the age of about 85 years. He was in his active day eminent as a lawyer, citizen, Mason and politician. He has been Grand Master of the Masons' Fraternity in Maine. He leaves a large family of descendants, many of whom are distinguished in the public service, Senator FESSENDEN being the eldest.

Railway Privileges in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Saturday, March 20.

The City Council has granted to the Iron Mountain, North Missouri and Pacific Railroad Companies the right to connect their tracks on the levee. This will enable all the roads to reach the large elevator on the river bank, and give a great impetus to the bulk grain trade. The Council has also granted to the North Missouri Railroad Company and to the Madison County Ferry the right to lay a track to the ferry landing in the northern part of the city. Under this privilege the ferry will transfer laden cars across the river, between the North Missouri and St. Louis and Chicago Railroads, and will enable freight on either of these roads to reach its destination, either in Missouri or Illinois, without changing bulk.

CUBA.

The Fernando Po Prisoners—An Insurgent Leader Shot—Arrival of Spanish Troops.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 20.

The baggage of the Fernando Po prisoners has gone aboard the steamer, and the expedition sails to-morrow, positively.

In a skirmish near Villa Clara the insurgent leader, MOYA, was captured and subsequently shot.

A steamer arrived to-day from Spain with 1,000 soldiers.

CANADA.

Bank Statements—Serious Railroad Accident.

OTTAWA, Saturday, March 20.

The bank statement for February shows the circulation of the Bank of Montreal to be $150,000, the Bank of Toronto $60,000, and the Ontario Bank $900,000 less than in February, 1868; and the Bank of Commerce has increased about $400,000.

The Bank of Montreal has increased its deposits $2,000,000; the Bank of Commerce over $1,000,000; the Canadian Bank about $400,000.

The Royal Canadian Bank has increased its discounts about $700,000; the Bank of Commerce over $1,000,000. The banks of Montreal, Ontario and Toronto are about the same as last year.

The Dominion notes in circulation amount to $4,003,000. The specie held amounts $807,000. Debentures held by the Receiver-General amount to $3,000,000.

The rumors in circulation prejudicial to the Royal Canadian Bank are entirely without foundation.

The discount on United States invoices for the week at 24 per cent.

LONDON, Canada, Saturday, March 20.

The Express train going west on the Great Western Railway, ran off the track at Beachville, at 2 o'clock this morning. The Pullman sleeping car was precipitated over an embankment twelve feet, making one complete revolution. No one was killed; but the following were wounded: JAMES LAMONT, of Chatham, two ribs broken and severely injured about his head, and is not expected to recover; Mrs. C. A. WHITTEMORE, Denver City, Colorado, left collar-bone dislocated and severely bruised; DAVID HATCH, Albany, N. Y., badly bruised; Mr. and Mrs. STICKER, Pontiac, Mich., bruised and cut, not seriously, however; Dr. CLEVES and wife, Chicago, the former bruised and the latter injured about her head and shoulders; Mr. CHICK, Chicago, aged 73 years, badly shaken and bruised. Several others were slightly injured. The wounded were conveyed to the Tecumseh House, at London, and are receiving the best medical attention obtainable.

The Western Grain Trade.

CHICAGO, Saturday, March 20.

The following resolutions in reference to a change in the system of receiving, storing and selling grain in New-York City, viz.: To send all grain to store on arrival, proposed by a Committee from the New-York Elevating and Warehousing Association, were unanimously adopted today by the Chicago Board of Trade:

Whereas, The preamble and resolutions of the Buffalo Board of Trade in reference to the subject before us meet our hearty approval, and, whereas, our cooperation is asked by said resolutions, therefore,

Resolved, That the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago recommend such change in bills of lading at Buffalo as will effect the desired reformation.

Resolved, That we see in this disposition, on the part of the more liberal and enlightened portion of the trade of New-York City a willingness to conform to and adopt the system of receiving, handling and selling grain which has so successfully prevailed in the Western grain markets, a ready solution of the embarrassments and losses growing out of the previous custom of selling our grain on from seven to ten days' time.

Resolved, That we invite the hearty cooperation of the New-York Produce Exchange and of the various associations in the West in this movement, and trust that they will support the Elevating and Warehousing Associations in carrying out so desirable a change.

Trouble in the Arkansas Legislature.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Saturday, March 20.

The *Appeal's* Little Rock special dispatch last evening says a resolution was introduced in the House declaring that Mr. FRENCH, the new Speaker, was a non-resident of the State, and therefore disqualified, and that the office should be declared vacated. It was referred to a special committee. A resolution was also introduced declaring F. E. WRIGHT, Clerk of the House, guilty of malfeasance in office, and that the office should be declared vacated. It was referred to the same committee.

Defeat of the South Carolina Railroad Aid Bill.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Saturday, March 20.

The contest in the Legislature, after a severe struggle between interested railroad parties on the one hand asking for several millions of State aid to railroads, and the Governor, and a few members of the Legislature opposed to granting State aid to railroads on the other, resulted to-day in the complete defeat of the former. The General Assembly will adjourn *sine die* on the 24th inst.

Arrest of an Alleged Swindler—Man Shot by his Son.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Saturday, March 20.

HENRY M. BRAGG, of Haverhill, near Boston, said to be one of the most notorious swindlers in the United States, was arrested here last night on a charge of forgery preferred by Detective Officer HUNTER, of Boston.

ALEXANDER HARVEY, of Kinettles, was shot in the head by his son during an altercation yesterday. The wound is considered dangerous.

Sale of the Florida and Georgia and Tallahassee Railroads.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Saturday, March 20.

The Pensacola and Georgia Railroad and the Tallahassee Railroad were sold to-day at public sale; the first was knocked down at $1,220,000, and the last named at $195,000, to DIBBLE and associates; $60,000 to be paid on taking possession, and the balance as called for by the Trustees of the Internal Improvement Fund.

Capture of an Absconding Church Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Saturday, March 20.

Mr. NIEMEIR, treasurer of the St. Paul's German Evangelical Protestant Church, arrived here, under arrest, from Detroit, last night. He absconded on New-Year's day with several thousand dollars of the church funds.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., March 20.—SANFORD M. HODGES, bank clerk, at Northampton, shot and killed himself to-day. His accounts were correct, and no cause for suicide is known. He was 18 years of age.

POUGHKEEPSIE, March 20.—JOHN KURLIN, another victim of the Dutchess and Columbia Railroad accident, died this afternoon.

BOSTON, March 20.—The schooner *General Marion*, from Rockland for New-York, with coal, went ashore near Scituate this morning. She has not bilged, and will probably come off next tide.

NORFOLK, Va., March 20.—The steamer *Don*, from New-York for Havana, has put in here with her propeller disabled.

CINCINNATI, March 20.—At a meeting of the City Council, yesterday, the ordinance compelling commercial travelers to pay a license for selling goods by sample or otherwise was unconditionally repealed.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 20.—JAMES A. HALL's hide and leather store was burned yesterday. The loss on the building and stock is probably $10,000—partially insured.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 20.—The weather is warm. A very heavy gale prevailed last night throughout the South, accompanied with heavy rains.

WASHINGTON.

The Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Law Still Undecided—A Batch of Nominations Confirmed—The Woman's Dress Reform Convention—Bank Burglars.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

The Senate debated the Tenure-of-Office act for five hours to-day, and then went into Executive Session without taking a vote on the question, though only five speeches were made on the subject by Senators. Mr. CASSERLY, of California, made his *début* in an exceedingly long argument, which wearied everybody. It was generally expected in political circles and in the city, that the vote would be taken to-day, and much disappointment is felt to-night that the subject has been allowed to go over to next week. The probable fate of the measure is canvassed a good deal, but the lines are so tightly drawn on both sides, that the majority either way will not be more than one or two votes. Total repeal is hardly hoped for this evening, but a suspension will probably be passed. The pressure of the office-seekers on the Senate is tremendous, and the Capitol is crowded daily with thousands of strangers, who are clamoring for action in order that the expected nominations may be sent in.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Senate to-day confirmed the following nominations: WM. A. RICHARDSON to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; JOSEPH R. SMITH to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first district of Pennsylvania; C. C. P. CLARK, Collector of Customs for the district of Oswego, N. Y.; ISRAEL WASHBURNE to be Collector of Customs for the districts of Portland and Falmouth, Me. And the following to be Postmasters: WM. CLARK at Van Wert, Ohio; A. BALOU at Finlay, Ohio; RICHARD J. TOMPKINS at Mount Carroll, Ill.; ENOCH B. PENDLETON at Westerly, R. I.

FAVORABLE REPORT ON NOMINATIONS.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has made a favorable report on the nomination of J. F. CASEY, to be Collector of the port of New-Orleans, and reported back JAMES LONGSTREET's nomination for Collector of Internal Revenue of the First District of Louisiana, without recommendation.

THE WOMAN'S DRESS REFORM CONVENTION.

The Woman's National Dress Reform and Equal Rights Convention will be held in this city the last Wednesday and Thursday in April. According to Dr. MARY E. WALKER, women in all parts of the country who feel the terrible oppression of fashionable and other chains that prevent their living out of the noblest impulses of womanhood will send delegates to this Convention.

BANK BURGLARS.

Last night burglars attempted to break into the banking house of GEO. W. RIGGS & Co., in this city, by removing a portion of the rear wall of the bank immediately behind the vaults of that house. The portion of the wall removed is about three by four feet in extent, and penetrated to a depth of five courses of bricks. The wall is very thick. They succeeded in getting through the entire wall, excepting the thickness of one brick, which they drilled through, and finding that the vault inside was so securely protected that they would not be able to get to it, abandoned their design, the wall being protected inside by a heavy grating and a chilled iron safe weighing several tons, absolutely burglar-proof. No less than five watchmen occupied rooms last night fronting on the court-yard when the operation was performed.

SECRETARY BORIE.

Secretary BORIE left here last evening for his home in Philadelphia, and will be absent until Tuesday or Wednesday next. The duties of the office in the meanwhile will be discharged by Vice-Admiral PORTER.

POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

Messrs. ROBERTSON, OSBORN, HAMLIN, HOWE, FERRY, BOREMAN and VICKERS were to-day, in accordance with a Senate resolution, appointed a Committee to consider all future applications for the removal of political disabilities.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HARLAND.

Mr. THOMAS HARLAND, for several years past first Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has tendered his resignation of that position, to take effect as soon as his successor is sufficiently familiarized with the duties to take entire charge of the place. His successor, Mr. JNO. W. DOUGLASS, is a distinguished lawyer of Erie, Penn. He has for some seven years past been Collector of Internal Revenue for the district represented in Congress by Hon. GLENNI W. SCOFIELD, and has been regarded as one of the most competent and able men in that branch of the public service.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The Senate Pacific Railroad Committee, at its meeting this morning, considered the resolution of the House allowing the Union Pacific Railroad Company to transfer their headquarters from New-York City to any point they may select, and agreed to report on it adversely, which they subsequently did to the Senate. They also considered the question of making Ogden the point of junction, but no decision was reached. The Committee has been discharged from the consideration of the whole subject.

A TREASURY APPOINTMENT.

Mr. T. L. TULLOCK, Secretary of the Republican Congressional Committee, has been appointed Clerk of the Treasury, and entered upon his duties to-day.

A DISGUSTED OFFICE-SEEKER.

G. W. HATTON, colored, is a scavenger for the Fourth Ward. He is also Brigadier-General of the Boys in Blue. A pertinacious office-seeker, who is boring everybody for recommendations, called on Mr. HATTON to-day for his official signature—meaning, of course, as "B. G. of the B. I. B." HATTON, who is something of a joker, promptly complied, and signed himself in letters so large that he who runs might read, "GEO. W. HATTON, Scavenger, Fourth Ward." The last seen of the disgusted office-seeker he was hard at work with a big eraser, endeavoring to expunge this most unsatisfactory official indorsement.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President has appointed JAMES W. HAINES, FREDERICK A. TRIBLE and WM. SHERMAN Government Commissioners to examine and report on the completed sections of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, and the Western Pacific Railroad, in place of JOHN BIGLER, FRANK DENVER and THOS. J. HENLEY, removed.

VISITORS TO THE PRESIDENT.

There was a very large number of Senators and Representatives at the White House this morning. The Pennsylvania delegation, headed by Senator CAMERON, called in a body and had an interview.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY STATEMENT.

The amount of fractional currency received from the Printing Bureau for the week ending to-day was $598,500. Shipments to the national banks, $280,609; to the Assistant Treasurer at Philadelphia, $100,000; at New-York, $300,000. Treasurer SPINNER holds in trust for national banks, as security for their circulation, $342,000,-260, and for public deposits, $32,116,300. The national bank notes issued during the week were $186,800; total to date, $312,061,736; mutilated bills returned, $12,439,673; insolvent bank notes redeemed, $1,036,221; leaving in circulation to date, $299,554,840. The amount of fractional currency destroyed during the week was $451,321.

TENNESSEE ILLICIT DISTILLERIES.

Commissioner DELANO has received a communication from Supervisor NOAH, of the Tennessee District, forwarding a letter from Collector WILSON, of the Third District of that State, informing the Supervisor that he has commenced a vigorous campaign against the outlaws in the mountain counties of that State. Mr. NOAH writes that he is in receipt of information that the Sixth District is infested with illicit distilleries, whose proprietors defy the Government officers, and he has directed the Collector to push these violators of the revenue laws to the wall. Collector WILSON writes that he is operating in the mountain counties with a detachment of United States troops, and that one of the deputies has reported the seizure of five different distilleries in the mountain counties. The troops are now operating in Putnam or Jackson County.

GENERAL MACY.

General RANDOLPH MACY, Inspector-General of the United States Army, assigned to duty on General SHERMAN's staff, assumed the duties of that office this morning.

NAVAL MATTERS.

Commander RALPH CHANDLER has been ordered to command the *Tallapoosa*. Commander C. H. B. BALDWIN is detached from duty as Fleet-Captain of the late North Pacific Squadron and placed on waiting orders. Lieutenant-Commander J. M. PRITCHETT is detached from the *Tuscarora*, and ordered to return to the United States. Fleet-Surgeon A. A. HENDERSON is detached from the late South Pacific Squadron and ordered to be Fleet-Surgeon of the Pacific Squadron. Surgeon J. S. DUNGAN is detached from the *Cyane* and ordered to the *Ossipee*. Surgeon GIBBS is detached from the *Ossipee* and ordered to return to New-York. Surgeon H. H. ADAMS is detached from the *Mohongo* and ordered to return to New-York. Surgeon G. S. BEARDSLEY is detached from the receiving-ship *Independence* and ordered to the receiving-ship *Mohongo*. Surgeon J. W. TAYLOR has been detached from duty as Fleet-Surgeon of the late North Pacific Squadron and ordered to the *Powhatan*. Surgeon J. H. N. BRUSH has been detached from the *Cyane* and ordered to the *Nyack*. Surgeon J. A. HAWKE has been detached from the *Powhatan* and ordered to the *Pensacola*.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 20.

Mr. CATTELL presented the memorial of the Mayor and Common Council of Atlantic City, N. J., relative to the dangerous condition of the light-house at that place. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FERRY presented some petitions for the removal of political disabilities, and, as the House was not likely, in his opinion, to concur in the proposition of the Senate to appoint a joint committee to consider petitions on this subject, he moved to refer them to the Committee on the Judiciary. They were so referred.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported a bill in addition to the act to incorporate the Washington and Alexandria Steam Packet Company.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution donating the Lincoln Hospital to the Columbia Lying-in Asylum. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. MCDONALD introduced a bill granting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers, in Missouri, to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico at or near Presidio del Norte, on the Rio Grande, in the direction of the harbor of Altata on the Gulf of California, with a branch from some point east of the ninety-eighth degree of west longitude to Lawrence, Kansas. The bill was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WILSON introduced a joint resolution authorizing the President to place the name of Brevet Major-General S. P. HEINTZELMAN on the retired list of the army with full rank of the command held by him when wounded, in accordance with sections 16 and 17 of the act of August, 1861, and section 32 of the act of July 28, 1866. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. FENTON introduced a bill to prohibit secret sales of gold. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ABBOTT, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported and asked the immediate consideration of a bill to declare and fix the status of Judge Advocates of the army.

Mr. GRIMES moved its indefinite postponement, because it proposed too large a number of Judge Advocates.

After some discussion, the motion to postpone was agreed to.

Mr. RAMSEY introduced a joint resolution amendatory of the act of March 3, 1867, granting lands to aid the State of Minnesota in the construction of certain railroads. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ROBERTSON called up his resolution offered some days since, directing the President of the Senate to appoint a select committee of nine, to consider applications for removal of political disabilities.

Mr. TRUMBULL was in favor of the appointment of such a committee, in order to relieve the Committee on the Judiciary.

The resolution was modified, making the number of the committee seven instead of nine, and was then agreed to.

Mr. SUMNER offered a joint resolution to reduce ocean postage to the rates of postage on land, which, on motion of Mr. RAMSEY, was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

Mr. STOCKTON introduced a joint resolution relating to the improvement of the navigation of the Delaware River, between White Hills and Trenton, N. J. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

THE TENURE-OF-OFFICE BILL.

At the expiration of the morning hour the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act came up as unfinished business.

Mr. VICKERS made an argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. THAYER modified his substitute for the report of the Committee on the Judiciary so as to give the President thirty days after the commencement of a session of the Senate within which to report the names of officers removed during the preceding recess, and added to it a proviso that no person rejected by the Senate in session shall be appointed to office during the following recess. He had offered the substitute, he said, with the hope of getting a direct vote upon the question of repeal, since such a vote could not be had at once upon the House bill. He had listened in vain throughout this long debate for some good reason why the Tenure-of-Office act should not be repealed. The law had been passed solely to check the career of ANDREW JOHNSON after he had treacherously abandoned his party, violated his pledges, and foresworn his principles. He (Mr. THAYER) had voted for the law originally because it was necessary. But he would not now vote to put upon an honest President the manacles he had helped to forge for a dishonest one. He had no authority to speak for President GRANT, but from his knowledge of human nature he felt satisfied that the President must desire the repeal of the law, and he believed that if any Senator occupied the place of General GRANT he too would desire to repeal. It had been said that the Senate had not time at the present session to consider properly the question of repeal. But the Senate could command its own time, and could continue its session until its work was done. One reason for which he desired the repeal of this law was, that it would leave the President free to remove the Johnson men and Copperheads still in office throughout the country. The Senator from Missouri (Mr. SCHURZ) had denounced the system of distributing patronage in the interests of a party as a curse; but he (Mr. THAYER) believed the true doctrine to be that the patronage of the Government rightfully belonged to the party in power by the verdict of the people. He knew it was fashionable to decry this view, but he would like to see a Senator who did not seek to exercise the right of dispensing patronage to his friends. The man who would not do so would soon be without friends, and would deserve to be so; and the political party that refused to reward its own supporters and followers would soon go to the wall, and would deserve to do so.

Mr. THURMAN did not know any such party as the Copperhead Party, but he knew what party the Senator from Nebraska meant, and he supposed that the Senator would hardly expect the Democrats in the Senate to vote for the repeal upon the ground that it would facilitate the removal of the few remaining Democratic office-holders. In his own State (Ohio) he knew of only two Democratic federal office-holders; one of them had entered the army as a private, and came up to be a Colonel, and the other had left the army with the rank of Brigadier-General, and with a wound which would afflict him for life.

Mr. THAYER said that in using the term "copperhead," he had made no allusion to War Democrats.

Mr. DRAKE was in favor of repealing the law, but would not vote for its temporary suspension. The proposition of the Judiciary Committee to suspend the law was only a way of saying to the President, "We will try you until the next session of Congress and see what use you make of this power; if you use it to suit us the repeal may stand; but if you do not use it to suit us the law shall go into force again." He was not prepared to say this to the President; and, in his judgment, the President did not deserve to be so addressed by the Senate. He hoped to leave the Executive free to turn out corrupt officers and others unfriendly to the Republican Party. He had no hesitation in avowing himself a party man. His party had saved the country, and, as he believed, that its continuance in power would promote the welfare of the country, he was in favor of using Executive patronage to keep it in power.

Mr. MORRILL would rather modify the Tenure-of-Office act than repeal or suspend it, and believed that the Senate could reach a vote upon the question of modifying it as soon as upon repeal. Every Senator who had voted for the impeachment of President JOHNSON on Article I had thereby declared it to be his judgment that in disregarding this act, the President had been guilty of a violation, not merely of the law, but also of the Constitution. How, therefore, could those Senators vote now for the repeal of the law? He denied that the purpose of the act was merely to check Mr. JOHNSON. A reference to the record would show that it had been distinctly advocated, not as a temporary device, but as a part of the permanent policy of the country. The proposition to suspend did not strike him favorably in any view. He dissented, at least in part, from the view of the Senator from Missouri (DRAKE,) in regard to Government patronage. It was unquestionably true that the party in power at any time might properly take to itself the chief offices of the Government, yet it was just as certain that the system that changed every public office of the Government at the end of every four years was a great evil.

Mr. CASSERLY had not intended to take part in the debate, but in view of the character it had assumed he thought it due to himself and his constituency to make a few remarks in justification of the vote he would give. He would not discuss in detail the operation of the Tenure-of-Office act, but confine himself to considering the question, "Where is the power of removal vested?" He then made an argument to show that under the Constitution this power belonged not to the Senate alone, nor to the President with the advice and consent of the Senate, but to the President alone; and he insisted that this was not only the true constitutional, but also the only reasonable view, because unless the President had this power of prompt removal he could not possibly secure the faithful administration of public affairs. The doctrine implied in the Tenure-of-Office act, that the power of removal could be regulated by legislation, he regarded as a dangerous heresy. If this power was properly a subject for legislation, then Congress might by legislation take it away entirely from the President and vest it wholly in itself, or in either House, or give it to the Supreme Court, or any other tribunal or person. He had heard during the debate many professions of confidence in President GRANT, and this was not surprising, but the subject before the Senate was one that ought to be considered and determined upon other than personal considerations, and his vote would be given upon general principles, without regard to the present or possible future occupant of the White House. He would vote for the absolute repeal of the law, glad to be able by his vote to do something toward restoring the Government to the salutary principles upon which it rested under the Constitution.

The Vice-President appointed the following committee on Political Disabilities: Messrs. Robertson, Osborn, Harlan, Howe, Ferry, Boreman and Vickers.

At 4:45 o'clock the Senate, without action on the bill, adjourned.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

His Arrival, Reception and Speech in Lynchburg.

From the Lynchburg Virginian, March 19.

The Committee of Reception appointed by the meeting of citizens repaired to Charlottesville yesterday morning, to receive Ex-President JOHNSON and escort him to the city. By the time the Washington train arrived there an immense concourse of persons, consisting of University students and citizens, had assembled to greet the Ex-President. He was hailed with shouts by the crowd, and was conducted by a committee to the porch of the Central Hotel, where he responded to the demonstration in one of the happiest speeches of his life. It was graceful, forcible, and admirably well suited to the occasion. After the speech, which lasted some fifteen or twenty minutes, Mr. JOHNSON was escorted into the hotel, where he partook of a repast which had been provided for him. The train left Charlottesville amid the shouts of the multitude, to whom the President waved his adieu.

The trip to Lynchburg was a very pleasant one. Mr. JOHNSON was exceedingly sociable and agreeable, as were the members of his family and suite. They all conversed freely and pleasantly with the gentlemen of the Committee, and seemed to be gratified at the attention shown him. The party consists of the President, Mrs. JOHNSON, Senator PATTERSON, wife and children; Mrs. MILLIGAN, Colonel ROBERT JOHNSON, son of the President, and Colonel MORROW, late of his staff.

On arriving at the depot at Lynchburg a large crowd was found in waiting. The party were placed in carriages which had been provided for them by the Committee of Arrangements. The one for the President was an open equipage to which four horses were attached. The route to the hotel was lined with spectators, and the windows of the houses were thronged with ladies who waved their welcome to our distinguished guest. He acknowledged the compliment by repeatedly raising his hat and bowing to the right and left. At the Norvell House the Committee of Arrangements were found in waiting to receive the party, to whom they were turned over. A large crowd soon assembled in front of the hotel and cheered and called for the President. He responded by going out on the balcony and bowing to the assemblage. They, however, were not satisfied with that, and called for a "speech." He went back and made a few remarks. He returned thanks for the honor done him, which, he said, was very grateful to his feelings on retiring from the high office which he had filled for four years. He was on his way to his home in Tennessee, where he would go into retirement. The approval of the people was always cheering to him. He thanked them again and retired.

Between 8 and 9 o'clock the subscribers to the banquet began to assemble, and soon the spacious and elegant parlors of the Norvell House were thronged. The company mingled freely with each other, and a pleasant time was spent in social converse.

THE BANQUET.

Hon. THOS. S. BOCOCK, who had been previously selected by the Committee, for the position, took the head of the table, and presided in that graceful, apt and happy manner which characterize his bearing on all such occasions. His wit and eloquence are always equal to any emergency, as they were amply last night. The supper having been disposed of, the wine was brought on, and the toasts and speeches commenced. The first toast, prefaced by a chaste and eloquent address by the Chairman, Mr. BOCOCK, in which he paid a glowing tribute to the patriotism, the statesmanship and the ability of Mr. JOHNSON, was then read as follows:

His Excellency, ANDREW JOHNSON, Ex-President of the United States, the champion of the Constitution, whose name will ever be held dear, and whose great fame will ever be cherished by every American patriot! At the close of a bloody and exasperated war of sections, when bad men were striving to prolong the evil passions growing out of it, and to advance through these their own aspiring and selfish schemes, it was his noble effort and ambition to allay these disorders, to bury in oblivion the troubles and contests of the past, to inspire national confidence and harmony, and to establish in all sections a real and honorable peace! Every tribute of gratitude and every badge of honor are justly due one who thus sacrificed personal ambition, and disdained unlawfully conferred powers, in behalf of principle, duty and country. May a future, crowded with blessings, succeed a past crowded with honors; a fitting reward for labors exerted in defence of the rights and the liberties of the people!

MR. JOHNSON'S RESPONSE.

Prolonged applause followed the reading of the toast. When it subsided Mr. JOHNSON rose and responded. He said substantially:

GENTLEMEN: In rising to acknowledge the honor paid me, it is not for the purpose of making an address, but simply to tender my thanks for the compliment and for the cordial welcome which I have received here. Being now but a private citizen, I have the right to accept the civilities of my fellow-citizens, and none ever tendered me have afforded me more gratification or pride than those in which I participate here and now.

In allusion to the late struggle I have little or nothing to say; but as a private citizen, there can be no objection to my expressing the feelings of conscious pride which I have felt within the past two weeks at the words of approbation which have come to me. Much has been said in reference to abolition and emancipation and freedmen. But I will call attention to the greatest case of emancipation that had taken place since the war. You will not charge it to egotism when I say that I have been for the last four years the greatest slave in the United States. I now rejoice that I stand forth a freedman. I thank God that I am free, and am permitted to stand here in your midst in the enjoyment of that freedom. And, fellow-citizens, in being emancipated from the arduous duties of the last four years; in stepping into the ranks of the people and helping them to bear the burdens which I have not been able to remove from their shoulders, it affords me more pleasure than if I had been inaugurated a second time over the ruins of a violated Constitution. When I came into power, ere the passions of war had subdued, it was my high aspiration to restore peace and harmony to our distracted country. I commenced first at the point at which you accepted the terms of the surrender—hoping that by a kind and conciliatory policy the seceded States would soon assume their former position in the Union. My object was as speedily as possible to restore peace and harmony, and close up the breach which divided the country. Up to the Thirty-ninth Congress the work had been well nigh completed. Senators and Representatives from the South were knocking for admittance. But there again the breach began to widen. I will not go into the particulars of what ensued. The difficulties are familiar to you all. The events have passed into history, and by it the future will judge. But what I have failed to do as President, I will still endeavor to do as a private citizen—aid in bringing about peace and good feeling to the country. I may not be as hopeful as some. I have hoped that the country would be saved, and still do not despair. My confidence in the wisdom and virtue of the people is strong. I have an abiding trust that the time will come when this tyrannical power will disintegrate, and the Constitution and the laws assume their wonted sway. True, when I looked to the great apathy with which the people regarded the acts of Congress, it was more alarming in my mind than anything that had happened. But I hope to see that apathy give way to a stern awaking to the perils and duties of the hour—when the people will rise in their power and vindicate their violated rights. I repeat that I have enjoyed more real satisfaction in the past two weeks than in the four years of my Administration.

Mr. JOHNSON then spoke of the aggressions of Congress on the other branches of the Government, and its usurpations—exercising powers, said he, which Kings would tremble to wield. He also alluded to the enormous expenses of the Government and the burden of taxation which the people were called on to bear. In this connection he said corruption permeates every department of the Government, and in retiring from office he felt that he might exclaim:

> "When vice prevails and impious men bear sway,
> The post of honor is the private station."

In retiring to my rural home I shall bear in mind the advice of CATO to his son, to "Pray for Rome." If I can do no more I will pray for my country. Then, gentlemen, please accept my thanks for this cordial welcome and generous hospitality. It is peculiarly acceptable to me at the present time. I will carry the memory of it and cherish it so long as there beats one pulsation of my heart. Again, I thank you for this manifestation of your respect and confidence.

The other toasts were then read as follows, and were responded to severally in happy and eloquent terms by Messrs. Wm. T. Yancey, Jas. Wm. Morgan, Mr. Betts of New-York, Capt. C. M. Blackford, E. S. Gregory and others:

SECOND TOAST.—*The President of the United States*—May his Administration be distinguished by justice, wisdom and an elevated patriotism.

THIRD TOAST.—*The United States of America*—Soon we trust to become united in heart as in name, and to realize a splendid destiny of influence, prosperity and power.

FOURTH TOAST.—*Hon. David Patterson*, late Representative in the Senate of the United States, of the State of Tennessee—the sister of Virginia. He has defended the great cause of the Constitution and the laws—and retires from all late high public position with the confidence and regard of his countrymen.

FIFTH TOAST.—*Virginia*—With her face to the future—hopeful—buoyant! Though politically voiceless, with the amazing development of her material interests and resources, to which her people have been aroused, she must and shall resume her true course of prosperity and glory.

The whole affair passed off delightfully, and was a perfect success. Our citizens have done honor to themselves in honoring as they have the retiring statesman and patriot.

A public reception will be held to-day by the President, between the hours of 11 and 2 o'clock, on which occasion the citizens generally can pay their respects to the late Chief Magistrate. The ladies are especially invited to attend. The Presidential party will leave on the evening train for their home in Tennessee.

His Arrival Home and Reception by His Friends—His Sentiments on the Constitution—He Intends to Remain in Private Life.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

GREENVILLE, Tenn., Saturday, March 20.

I came to this place from Knoxville to witness the reception tendered to Ex-President JOHNSON by his old mountain neighbors. The day has been extremely unpleasant, but the numbers in attendance were large. Just eight years ago, ANDREW JOHNSON, then a Senator in the Congress of the United States, left his home by private conveyance, threatened by a mob of excited Secessionists. He returned to-day, as he said, not broken, but bent, by the great tempest of civil strife through which he has passed, a private citizen.

The reception addresses were delivered by Hon. THOMAS A. R. NELSON, JAMES BRITTON and Major E. HENRY.

Colonel NELSON having alluded to his administration of the Government, Mr. JOHNSON said in reply that his administration had been stormy and tempestuous, because he had been battling in behalf of the Constitution, warding off the assaults of men who admitted they were acting outside of the Constitution. He was to-day a freed man, freed from the bondage of administering the Government under a violated Constitution. Congress was a body of usurpers.

He reviewed his political life, and reminded his hearers that the first office he ever held was an Alderman in their city. The substance of his Baltimore speech and farewell address were repeated.

Your correspondent left him a few moments since in his old home, surrounded by his old friends. He said: "Nothing to-day foreshadowed the part he would take hereafter in the politics of the State. He had laid aside his official robes, and would remain a private citizen."

He will visit Knoxville and Nashville in a few days, when his future course will be developed. A display of fireworks is now being made.

THE GALE ON GEORGES.

A Large Fleet of Fishermen Imperilled—Extensive Damage to the Vessels—Seven Lives Known to be Lost—An Act of Heroism.

From the Cape Ann Advertiser, March 19.

Saturday night, 6th inst., will long be remembered by the fishermen of this port, who were exposed to the fury of one of the most violent gales that was ever experienced on the treacherous banks of Georges. There were, as near as can be ascertained, one hundred and fifty sail of vessels lying at anchor, quite near each other. The day had been spent in fishing, but the latter part of the afternoon there were indications of a storm. Several of the more cautious skippers had got under way and sailed clear from the fleet, and were comparatively safe. But there was no time now for others to follow their example. As the darkness came down the storm increased; the wind howled through the rigging, the sea rose, seething and raging in its fury. The waves broke in feathery whiteness over the shoals, and the vessels strained heavily at their anchors, as they rose and fell with the billows. The snow fell thick and fast, blinding the eyes of the fishermen, who were all on deck, anxiously watching. All through the night the storm continued. Heavy seas swept the decks of the vessels, in several instances sweeping overboard some of the men, the majority of whom were fortunate in saving themselves, but others met their death. On board each craft the skipper or some one of the crew whose coolness could be relied upon, stood ready with hatchet in hand to cut the cable, should any drifting craft come near enough to endanger their safety. Every one who cut made the danger still greater, as it added to the number of those drifting among the fleet. When Sunday morning dawned about twenty vessels out of the fleet remained at anchor. The remainder, or most of them, were under easy sail, lying to, awaiting the first chance for home, as they could not remain on the Banks without cable and anchors.

Thursday and Friday were quite exciting days. Upward of fifty sail of vessels came in during the two days, most of which had lost their cables and anchors, and were otherwise damaged. Schooner *Racer* was towed in on Friday by the *Thomas Hunt*, having become disabled by the loss of her rudder; and later in the evening the schooner *Charles Haskell* arrived with loss of bowsprit, head and other damage. Since Saturday the vessels have arrived, rather slowly, and considerable anxiety prevails to hear from the rest of the fleet. Schooner *Charles Haskell* had a very narrow escape from foundering. On Saturday night, during the gale, dragged her anchors and was obliged to cut. While under sail, endeavoring to get clear of the fleet, came in collision with another vessel, staving her bowsprit completely through her, breaking it off, carrying away her head-gear; then rising on a wave struck her again, and it is supposed that she foundered and all on board perished. The *Haskell* returned to port. This is the only instance known, where two vessels have collided on Georges, and one has escaped foundering. SAMUEL SMITH was lost overboard from the schooner *Veteran*. He was about forty years of age, and a native of Liverpool, N. S. This makes seven lives in all, thus far known to be lost.

The number of vessels that have lost cables and anchors and met with other disasters, is seventy-eight. Total number of fathoms of cable lost, 8,362, valued at $20,080. Number of anchors lost, seventy-five, valued at $8,075. Other damages, such as loss of boats, spars, sails, repairs, &c., estimated at $11,000, making a total of $37,886 as the result of the partial losses. The schooner *A. B. Andrews*, lost on the Banks, was valued at $8,400, which swells the aggregate losses thus far, to $46,436.

Mr. JOSEPH F. WEBBER, of Bremen, Me., one of the crew of schooner *A. H. Wonson*, performed an act of heroism which is worthy of honorable mention. On Sunday, while the vessel was lying at anchor with her full string of cable out, it was observed that the parcelling on the bob-stay had worked loose, and that the cable had commenced chafing. Directly astern were two vessels, and if the *Wonson* parted her cable, sure destruction awaited two if not three of the craft. At this time of peril Mr. WEBBER stepped forward saying, "Put a rope around me, and I will go over the bows and put the parcelling on so as to stop that chafing." His companions endeavored to dissuade him; the brave fellow was not to be deterred. Over the bows he went. One moment the bow would plunge beneath the foam and he would be completely immersed, then he would come up and continue his labor. He stuck to it manfully, and in reply to the repeated inquiry, "Shall we haul you in?" he said, "Not until I finish my job." He did finish it, and the *A. H. Wonson* rode out the gale. When taken in on deck he was pretty well exhausted, but soon recovered and did not suffer any material injury from his arduous undertaking.

Sunday morning the wind blew fearfully, but it moderated slowly during the day. Schooner *Nevada*, while under sail, saw a schooner struck by a heavy squall, which knocked her down. As soon as the squall abated, saw that the vessel was in a sinking condition. Her crew were on the bowsprit, making signals for assistance. A cruel wave swept off four of them, and then another took the remainder. All this occurred within sight of the men on board the *Nevada*, and they could do nothing to save them. The vessel soon after went down.

The schooner *Sophronia* had a narrow escape from being burned up. A lamp exploded during the night, and next morning, when one of the crew went into the forecastle, he found the table burned to a crisp. Had the vessel taken fire, all on board would have perished, as they could not have been taken off. This was a providential escape.

Information received up to the hour of our going to press, leaves thirty-four vessels yet absent, which were out in the storm. Of this number, eighteen have been spoken with, and are known to be safe, as in all probability are a large proportion of the others. The last arrivals report thick weather the past week, which prevented their speaking with other vessels of the fleet. Another week will bring in the majority of the absent ones, and relieve the great anxiety which now prevails in this community. At present it is impossible to form any definite idea of how many are lost, but we should judge that the number will be much smaller than was at first feared.

FRIGHTFUL TORNADO EXPLOSION.

Three Men Instantly Killed, and Another Fatally Injured.

From the Titusville (Penn.) Herald, March 19.

The most terribly fatal accident we have been called upon to record took place in Church Run yesterday afternoon, resulting in the instant death of A. D. GRIFFIN, W. H. TODD and WM. BILLS, and the fatal injury of Colonel P. DAVIDSON. The accident occurred at about 4:30 o'clock, at the office of Colonel DAVIDSON on the territory leased by him on Church Run, about one mile from the city. So far as the facts can be ascertained, the parties were engaged in preparing a torpedo for one of the wells. As Colonel DAVIDSON subsequently explained, they were all inside the house, and while GRIFFIN, TODD and BILLS were standing about the torpedo, jarring down the charge, he (Colonel DAVIDSON) was about walking toward the door. It is thought that the charge contained about seven pounds of fulminating powder, (his own invention,) while about twenty additional pounds were lying near. The explosion resulted from percussion, and the shock was perceptibly felt all over the city. The building was, of course, blown into fragments, and its inmates, with the exception of Colonel DAVIDSON, were instantly killed. Their clothing was almost entirely stripped from their bodies, which were shockingly lacerated in every part. A crowd of men was speedily gathered from the vicinity. Colonel DAVIDSON was found to be conscious, but utterly helpless, and experiencing the intensest pain. His right thigh was severed to the bone, as though laid open by an ax, and his chest, back, arms and head were covered with ghastly burns, his face burned to a crisp, and the sight of one eye destroyed. His first inquiries were concerning the fate of his companions, whom he feared were more severely hurt, and desired that they should be attended to. A litter was constructed, upon which as speedily as possible he was borne to the Bush House and placed under medical attention. The remains of GRIFFIN, TODD and BILLS were conveyed to the city, and placed in charge of the acting Coroner, Justice STROUSE, and an inquest was in progress last evening.

Mr. GRIFFIN came to the oil regions from Chicago about three years ago, and had spent most of that interval at West Pithole, where he was engaged in the oil business. During the last year he became interested with Colonel DAVIDSON in a patent which the latter had secured upon a torpedo of his own invention, as well as a new fulminating powder, which for blasting purposes was considered scarcely inferior to nitro-glycerine. Mr. TODD was also from Chicago, and is supposed to have been interested in the same improvements. He had been a resident of the oil regions for about three years past. Mr. BILLS was from Allegheny City, and had but recently entered the employ of the Company for exploding torpedoes. All of the parties made their home at the Bush House.

Few of our citizens were better known or more sincerely respected than Colonel DAVIDSON. At the outbreak of the rebellion he entered the military service as Colonel of an Illinois regiment of volunteers, raised at Peoria. Previously he had been practicing law in that city, and had filled the position of District-Attorney. At the conclusion of the war he came to the oil region, where he has since remained as a practical operator, and with somewhat variable success. Removing to this city from Pithole in 1868, he commenced operations upon Church Run. He was an ardent Republican, and during the political campaign of 1868 his services were generously given to the party at an early period made unfortunate investments, he still adhered tenaciously to his purpose of repairing all his losses, and realizing all his expectations. His recent reported discovery of a valuable explosive compound, together with oil developments prospectively certain, where he was largely interested, seemed to give promise of abundant prosperity. Colonel DAVIDSON expired at 11:05 o'clock last night.

The Murder of Mrs. Blinn by Indians.

From the Toledo (Ohio) Commercial, March 19.

Through the politeness of Mrs. LAURA B. KEYSOR, of Maumee City, aunt to Mrs. BLINN, the lady who was captured by the Indians and subsequently murdered by them, we are permitted to publish the following letter, addressed to Mrs. HARRINGTON, the mother of the unfortunate young woman whose life had such a tragic end:

FORT COBB, Tuesday, Jan. 19, 1869.

Mrs. Harrington:

DEAR MADAM: Your letter of Dec. 18 only reached me this evening, and I learn that the husband of your poor, unfortunate daughter also arrived in our camp to-night, but I have not seen him. This is a strange coincidence. It is my painful duty to announce to you that, while the fight was going on between General CUSTER and the Indians, they killed and scalped your daughter and destroyed the child by dashing his brains out against a tree, and General SHERIDAN sent the remains of both to Fort Arbuckle with the three officers killed, and had them all buried. I met the remains as I came out on my way, if possible, to remove them by special order of the Indian Department, but it came too late. The fatal blow had been struck. She evidently had intended to try and make her escape, as she had her bosom full of meat and bread when found, and there was a dead squaw close to her. I saw a letter written to a trader a few days before the fight, asking him to buy her—said they treated her well, but the child was delicate.

I know this letter will be painful to you, and you have my deepest sympathy, but I have thoroughly investigated all the facts, as I had several particular friends (officers) in the fight, and feared she had been accidentally killed by our own troops; but she was in a party some ten or twelve miles from the main fight, and from the fact of her being scalped shows it was done by the infernal savages. This is my reason for giving you the particulars in detail. Yes, she is dead, and I hope gone to a better and happier land, and that both are now in heaven. I doubt whether I could have got her had I arrived before the fight, as they would have been hard to find, as the Indians were running from the troops. The trader who sent the letter has gone to SHERMAN, in Texas. If I can see him again I will try and beg him out of the letter and send it to you. I hear Mr. BLINN intends to send in the corpse by Mr. HATCH, of Laramie, who brought out goods for me. I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. BOONE,
United States Indian Agent.

Mrs. KEYSOR wrote to General GRANT concerning Mrs. BLINN, and her letter was forwarded to General SHERIDAN, who returned it with the following indorsement:

Respectfully returned, with the information that Mrs. CLARA BLINN was killed by the Indians on the Washita River, Indian Territory, and her body recovered, as also that of her child, both of which were sent to Fort Arbuckle and properly buried in that place.

HARVARD'S NEW PRESIDENT.—Professor C. W. ELIOT, who has been chosen President of Harvard College, on the part of the Corporation, is the author of the articles published in February and March in the *Atlantic Monthly* on "The New Education." These able papers indicate some of the views he will endeavor to carry into effect should he be confirmed by the Board of Overseers.—*Boston Transcript.*

CURRENT LITERATURE.

TWELVE HOURS APART.

He loved me. But he loved, likewise,
This morning's world in bloom and wings:
Ah, does he love the world that lies
In dampness, whispering shadowy things,
Under this little band of moon?

He loves me? Will he fail to see
A phantom hand has touch'd my hair
(And waver'd, withering, over me)
To leave a subtle grayness there
Below the outer sheen of June?

He loves me? Would he call it fair,
The flush'd half-flower he left me, say?
For it has pass'd beneath the glare
And from my bosom drops away,
Shaken into the grass with pain!

He loves me? Well, I do not know.
A song in plumage cross'd the hill
At sunrise when I felt him go—
And song and plumage now are still.
He could not praise the bird again.

He loves me? Veil'd in mist I stand,
My veins less high with life than when
To-day's thin dew was in the land,
Vaguely less beautiful than then—
Myself a dimness with the dim.

He loves me? I am faint with fear.
He never saw me quite so old,
I never met him quite so near
My grave, nor quite so pale and cold:
—Nor quite so sweet, he says, to him!

—*Putnam's Magazine for April.*

"OVER THE WATER."

From Temple Bar for March.

A long straggling street, on which the hot June sun pours down with unmitigated power. A few workingmen in blouses, and clattering sabots lounge languidly down it at intervals. Marie and Louise, of the Hotel de Londres, stand simmering and perspiring at the door of the hostelrie, snatching a few moments' rest from their multifarious avocations, comprising a mixture of parlor, chambermaid, boots, and porter—for they work in a manner known only to the female servants of Normandy. The members of the French *Cercle* opposite are consoling themselves in their balcony with *eau sucre* and cigarettes.

Nothing breaks the silence but the hideous cracking of the carters' whips, as some heavily-laden wagon wends its way through the dusty street, drawn by horses that still remind one of the old pictures of the Conqueror and his knights, in their powerful mould and utter lack of breeding. Why do these Norman carters so persistently disturb the *dolce far niente* of the scene with the crack of their atrocious whips and shrill "Youps!" The horses know better than to notice them. Do they want Marie or Louise to look forth on them from door or window? I think so, or why *do* they do it? The fat little barber opposite, sweltering in his shirt sleeves, looks as if "cutting and shampooing" at a franc really is not worth the expenditure of labor on such an afternoon, and is idling it away—playing with his pretty little daughter and a bird, a tame hippoo, that hops in and out over the shop threshold.

Mlle. Trincon, prettiest of grisettes, plies her needle lazily, and wonders whether the good-looking Englishman who passes such pretty compliments in such atrocious French will come across from his lodgings, over the tobacconist's, to know if his handkerchiefs are yet hemmed. They have been some time in hand, but neither he nor she seem to think time of much consequence in this case. Nobody does seem to think time of much account in Avranches. She muses a little over the good-looking proprietress of the cigar shop and lodgings. Though Mme. *de Tabac* hath a husband, Mlle Trincon has seen too much of life to think that altogether a safeguard against such a volatile admirer as "he of the handkerchiefs." Her mind is a little troubled at this, so she languidly gets through a few more stitches, and wonders whether she shall see him in the *Jardin* to-night.

Madame the tobacconist troubles her head little about her lodger, beyond making him pay severely for fusees, cigars, and accommodation. She takes his francs and compliments with the brightest of smiles, and dismisses any expostulation with such a charming shrug of her pretty shoulders, that it makes argument impossible. I think I prefer her on the whole to the English landlady, who treats you with scorn and reprobation, mulcting you, after all, far heavier of your gold.

Lounging out of the fair tobacconist's front-floor window, is Jim Ogilvie, whilome of Her Majesty's Dragoons. Like many other men, he has lived a little too fast. Betting, gambling, and a general capacity for spending money have deprived the ——th of a promising officer, and sent him to do penance in a small French country town till some arrangements can be made with his numerous creditors. Jim leaves this with his accustomed *sang froid*, to his friends. Gifted with the most elastic of dispositions, he frets little over his reverses. This new life amuses him. The rough cooking at the Londres, and the light Bordeaux is a change to a man whose spirit is oppressed with the memories of club dinners, of Greenwich with its "bait" and dry champagne, or the elaborate mess of a cavalry corps. "All in the day's work" is his pet phrase, and the *table d'hôte* at the Londres is sometimes great fun.

The day they gave him periwinkles, and sent Louise round afterward with a wine-glass filled with pins, as they hand you toothpicks at a West End club, moved him to much mirth. Then, the continuous ever-changing stream of people there tickled him immensely. Was there not the sporting grocer with whom he exchanged turfy converse by the aid of broken French and pantomime, but whose sole idea was *Gladiateur?* *C'est un cheval magnifique—c'est un grand cheval—oui, c'est bon*—he you beat. We beat you all overze again *toujours. C'est un beau, un bon un grand cheval Gladiateur. A votre santé, Monsieur.*

"Confound it!" he muttered, as he threw away his cigar; "this 'over the water' is becoming a bore. I must either 'go in' for absinthe or a small flirtation with 'Trincon.' Can't afford it with mine hostess. She'll stick me for something if I go through the shop. Hah! the dinner-bell of the Londres. Good! that solves the problem! Wash one's hands, and then to the caravanserai."

Jim entered the Londres. The motley gathering was composed as usual of French, who were mostly small Government employes, and of the traveling English. Neither French ladies nor English residents ever much affected the Londres. The table, during the hot Summer weather, was laid in the garden at the back of the house—a considerable improvement on the hot stuffy *salle*. Jim dropped into his accustomed seat next some English ladies, with whom, in consequence of their having resided at the hotel some weeks, he had scraped acquaintance, and began his dinner. Opposite were five places evidently taken, the chairs being tilted forward against the table.

"New comers, I suppose?" remarked Jim to his fair neighbor.

"Looks like it," she rejoined. "You were right, Mr. Ogilvie, the night before last, when you guessed that that gentleman and lady were a bridal couple on their honeymoon. I hear it is so."

"Oh! no mistake about it," said Jim. "Your ideas of devotion must be *exigeante* in the extreme, or you would have seen it at once."

At this moment entered the party for whom the reserved seats were evidently in waiting.

A stout, florid man of fifty, or thereabouts, accompanied by his wife, hale and comfortable-looking; a couple of daughters, apparently of the respective ages of seventeen and fifteen, and a young lady of rather more mature age, dressed in half-mourning.

There was nothing much in such a party taking their seats to influence Jim Ogilvie, one would have thought; but the claret glass was arrested half-way to his lips, and a muttered "Good gracious!" escaped him.

"What's the matter?" said his neighbor. "Has the incursion opposite frightened you?"

"No. Oh dear, no! I thought I recognized the old gentleman opposite."

"Not often the recognition of a gentleman causes so much confusion," replied his fair friend, laughing. "What do you take him for?"

"Oh! no doubt about him," replied Jim. "Made a lot of money in trade, somehow. Traveling with wife and daughters, to polish the latter. Hates claret, the life, the whole thing. Yearning for port, and to see his *Times* regular. Old lady much of his opinion—hates kickshaws and 'furren ways.' Daughters missy, Clapham educated, full of airs and vulgarism. That's about a correct description of the family, I take it."

"But you are leaving out one," said the young lady; "that nice-looking girl in half-mourning. What is she, niece, daughter, or governess?"

"Beat there quite, Miss Leslie. Don't affect to understand her."

"Well, it's time for us to go. You shall give me your views of that lady in half-mourning when you have had a little more leisure to study her." And Miss Leslie and her party rose and left the table.

"Deuced odd," muttered Jim, as the ladies departed. "If that wasn't Dora Paine, I never saw her. What on earth is she doing here? Wonderful hot weather we're having, Sir?"

"Yes," replied the florid gentleman opposite, whose feminine belongings had also retired. "Suppose it's always the case in this confounded country; but my misses they would come abroad. As for me, I think there's no place like England. Never was out of it before, and wish I wasn't now."

"Well, I like a man with no prejudice about him," thought Jim. "Quite right," he said; "there's no place like it. These people don't know how to dine, spite of all they tell us about French cooking."

The cookery at the Londres was perhaps hardly a fair sample.

"You're right, Sir—you're right," responded the florid-looking gentleman. "You're a sensible man, Sir. No; I like my sirloin of beef and bottle of port afterward. Confound this wishy-washy claret and the kickshaws I've been living on the last six weeks! But the girls bullied their mother to come abroad, and she teased me into it—more fool I, at my time of life."

"Try a *petit verre* with that coffee, and one of these cigars," said Jim; "it's the best part of a Norman dinner." And he threw his case across the table.

"Thank ye, Sir, thank ye," said the other; and in five minutes he and Jim were chatting together like old friends.

The cigars finished, they strolled up the garden, and Jim was introduced to Mrs. and the Misses Chalmers and Miss Paine. Jim bowed.

"Had the pleasure of meeting you last year at Lanceby, though I'm afraid my name has faded from your memory, Miss Paine," said Jim.

"No, Mr. Ogilvie, I recollect you perfectly," replied Miss Paine, somewhat drily.

Considering what had then passed between those two, it would have been odd if she hadn't.

Jim's easy, off-hand manner and man-of-the-world converse made a rapid impression. He listened patiently to Mrs. Chalmers' petty grievances, put down the eldest girl's Clapham graces with a high hand, and snubbed the hoyden sharply in a London drawl of some years' practice.

Miss Paine looked on the while with a faint, amused smile. It was only as they strolled back that Jim could contrive for a minute to get a word or two with her.

"Dora," he said, "what does all this mean? What are you doing here? Do you forget our last meeting?"

"I should have thought you had. You took little trouble to discover me after the scrape you led me into last year."

"My dear Dora, I had scrapes enough of my own on hand then. It was all I could do to take care of myself."

"Yes; I could fancy after the manner of men that would be your first object. You don't, as a rule, trouble your heads much about what position you leave us in."

"Don't be unkind; I can explain all when I have an opportunity. What are you doing here?"

"Can't you conceive? I am governess to those girls. A little troublesome, but not bad girls in their way. The eldest is rather pretty. Don't you think so?"

"I don't know. I want to talk to you."

"Hush! Mrs. Chalmers is looking round. You liked early rising once. To-morrow morning, at eight, I will tell you all. I don't know this place. Say where, and I'll find it."

"The Jardin d'Evêques," whispered Jim. "You're quite right, Mrs. Chalmers; it is getting too late to stay out. I'm afraid I must wish you good night;" and, lifting his hat, Jim departed.

"By Jove!" he soliloquized, as he solaced himself shortly with a pipe and a glass of Schiedam and water in his lodgings over the tobacconist's. "I had better go away. If I stay I know I shall get spooney on that little Paine girl. She led me into playing the fool once before. Lord, what a wife I might have had!" and Jim laughed at the recollection of a time now gone by—an occasion on which Dora had seduced him from his allegiance to a lady with ingots, whatever else she might lack. And then Jim Ogilvie put down his pipe and sought his pillow.

A few minutes before 8 the next morning Miss Paine trips lightly out of the door of the Londres, rather to the astonishment of Marie, who thinks she's out earlier than most English. She stops for a moment to ask Marie the way to the Jardin d'Evêques. Marie directs her, and thinks she is making a mild pilgrimage to "the stones." For be it known, at the top of the Jardin d'Evêques, enclosed by posts and iron chains, are placed the identical flags taken from the old Cathedral of Avranches on which Henry II. knelt to do penance for the murder of Thomas à Becket. Marie is a believer in bones and stones. She put down Madmoiselle as a *devote Anglaise*, and thinks better of her accordingly.

Miss Paine trips quietly down the street, glances a minute or two at the busy market-place, where buxom Norman hucksters, adorned with the old Norman cap, long, pendulous earrings, and those quaint old-fashioned gold crosses (family heir-looms of perhaps some hundred years,) are busily chaffering over their swelling baskets of ripe mellow fruit, and sees what she guesses to be the Jardin d'Evêques before her.

Miss Paine guesses aright, and, crossing the large open space at the top, is soon promenading the broad walk leading up to the penance-worn stones of the Plantagenet.

She had not walked far before Jim Ogilvie met her.

"Thanks, my dear Dora, for this meeting!" he exclaimed. "Come up above here. There is such a glorious view over the bay and country. You will see Mont St. Michel standing forth in all his glory this morning."

They ascended the little hillock in silence. To say the truth, perhaps both were a little puzzled as to how to begin. That there had been love passages between those two is obvious. But they had not met for some months, and picking up "the dropped stitches" on such occasions is sometimes awkward. The lady had a good deal the best of it. You see it was for Jim to take the initiative. A waiting race is always easier than forcing the running. As for Jim, he knew he was doing something foolish; but then his life had been passed in perpetrating follies, and Avranches was getting so dull.

As they reached the summit the girl stopped, entranced. She had an eye for beauty in any form—beauties of nature or beauties of art. The fresh June sun poured down over the glittering bay, with its wooded banks, up the long, straight, dusty road, so thoroughly French in its apparently interminable length and directness. While far away, still half-enveloped in mist, towered out that mystic Mont St. Michel, of which she had heard so much—as Pagan idol of the Romans, monastery and shrine of the Middle Ages, bastile of the Revolution. Like some grim Old World monster, it looked out over the waters of the bay.

Jim saw she was spell-bound, and for some few minutes forbore to speak. At last he said:

"And now, Dora, tell me about yourself."

"In one moment. What a glorious view it is! Look how the sun gilds those dissolving clouds. Now that cloud landscape disappears as rapidly as it formed. Cape, hill, headland, mountain of that golden panorama melt away before the destroyer. So, Mr. Ogilvie, do the illusions of love and youth before the sun of this every-day life."

"Why do you speak thus, Dora?"

"Why do I speak thus?" replied the girl, bitterly. "Do you think the rosy tints have not been washed out of my young life already? Do you know or care what came of my listening to your idle nonsense when we last met? You know I was sent home in disgrace because I listened to you—that I changed the idle luxury of my aunt's house for the sordid pinching of my own home—and all because I was weak enough to listen to one who never thought it worth his while to inquire what became of me. Yes—you men, you teach us our lessons hardly; you bring the tears to our eyes, and a cracking to our heart-strings; but they're lessons we don't forget. No—you do your engraving deeply."

Considering their previous flirtation had been quite as much Miss Paine's doing as the hapless Jim's, this was not at all bad in "the injured innocence" style. Poor Jim felt as crest-fallen as if he had been engaged, and deserted her at the altar, instead of having, by a sudden departure, abruptly broken off a flirtation.

"Dora," mumbled Jim, "will you forgive the past so far as to believe me when I say, that if I had stayed longer in England a debtor's prison would have been my fate?"

"And that prevented you from writing a line to one you professed if my senses did not deceive me, to love!"

"Confound it," thought Jim, "and I once thought this girl was shy. Wonder what I'd better say next?"

He was saved further cogitation on this point. Suddenly a pair of lustrous gray eyes flashed up into his face. The girl laid her hand on his arm and said:

"Jim, dear, you're puzzled. You foolish fellow, can't you see you've piqued me by the little pains you took to inquire after me?—can't you see the girl you deemed so shy can be bold enough when she loves and meets"—here Dora's voice faltered, and she blushed beautifully—"the man she feared she'd lost?"

In a second Jim's arm was round her waist, and his lips met hers. "My darling!" he whispered.

"There! that will do, I'm sure," said Dora, laughing, and extricating herself from his embrace. "Somebody must be looking our way, and I don't want to make gossip for the *table d'hôte*. I must run back now. See me to the gate, won't you, Jim?"

"Of course I will."

"Recollect I am 'the governess,' though I can do pretty well what I like with the old people, and get on fairly with the girls. If you want to see much of me, you must be intimate with them, mind. Good-bye!" and with a smile and a nod, Dora left the garden.

As for Jim, he felt that it was all over with him, and that the forebodings over last night's pipe had been only too truly realized.

"Yes!" laughed Dora to herself, as she wended her way up the street; "it's true I've recaptured my truant lover, but then I don't quite know what to do with him now I've got him. I'm afraid poor Jim has got no money. Well, we shall see. In the meantime, being in love with me is good for him." She was a wise little woman in her generation, was Dora Paine.

The *table d'hôte* at the Londres that day was startled by the advent of a new comer, whose irrepressible geniality speedily made him acquainted with every one there. He was attired in a light tourist's suit, and wore a white neck-cloth. He looked like a parson out on a Summer's tour. But mystery about him there was none. Time even for conjecture was wanting. Before dinner was over he had, in the most genial, egotistical, off-hand way made every one in his vicinity quite aware that he was the Rector of Edendale, one of the prettiest parsonages in Hertfordshire—that he came abroad every year for a Summer's run, to see fresh scenery and faces, to collect new ideas, and prevent his mind generally from rusting. He wanted to see everything—he wanted everybody to join with him in seeing it. He fraternised with the Chalmers' party, drank wine with Jim, complimented Miss Paine, and laughed with the Leslies—told them his troubles about his cows, and how badly some land he farmed promised this year—laughed gayly over his bachelor life, and the discomforts of an unmarried parson. Finally favoring the company with some of his parochial difficulties, and how he believed it was all from a want of a lady at the Rectory.

"See Mont St. Michael of course he must. Hadn't they or the Chalmers seen it? Delightful! Why not make up a party for to-morrow or the next day? Mr. —— I have not the pleasure of knowing your name."

"Ogilvie," supplemented Jim.

"Delighted to make your acquaintance. Would join also? Capital! Of course nothing could be jollier."

There was no holding the irrepressible rector on his travels, so the Mont St. Michel party was made up.

As Jim said "good night" that evening, he whispered to Miss Paine, "Come and have another look at the view to-morrow morning."

An arch glance and a little nod was Dora's response. But that walk the next morning was a very different affair from that of the previous day. It was true Dora was punctual to her tryst; but then she was accompanied by Miss Chalmers; and "that confounded parson, as Jim mentally called him, had also attached himself to them to see the stones of which he had heard from Miss Paine at dinner on the preceding night.

"So unlucky her taking early rising into her head," murmured Dora *sotto voce* as she bade Jim good morning.

Jim sulked a little at starting; a mistake on his part, for the irrepressible rector, (he announced his name as Phipps, by the way,) in the ardor of his antiquarian researches, was compelled to apply to Miss Paine for information. Consequently Jim found himself paired off, he hardly knew how, with Miss Selina Chalmers. However, he soon recovered his spirits, and as there was nothing for it but to accept the situation, he rattled away to that young lady, who seemed not a little pleased with her cavalier.

She was a fresh, good-looking girl, and, though perhaps a nice observer might detect she was not quite a lady, she was anything but the missy vulgar girl Jim had stigmatized her as, on her first appearance at the Londres. Then her unmistakable admiration of himself tickled his vanity and stimulated him to make himself decidedly agreeable.

"Oh, Dora, how handsome and agreeable Mr. Ogilvie is!" said Selina Chalmers, as they ascended the stairs of the hotel together.

"You think so?" said Miss Paine dryly; "perhaps he is. Jim, Jim," she murmured to herself when she got into her own room, "I can't quite make up my mind what to do about you."

The Mont St. Michel party came off in a day or two. A longish ride through a rather pretty country brought them to the edge of the famous sands over which the tide ran high daily, quite isolating the weird old rock from the main land. Fearful were the stories of people overtaken by the rushing waters in traversing that mile of silting sand, for the tide comes in like a mill-race in that Normandy bay. Dread the legends of strong men and bonnie peasant lasses who had been too venturesome, and had been sucked in by the rapacious quicksands that abound there. Stupendous were the lies told by the powerful, wiry, barefooted Norman guide of the rescues he had made over those treacherous sands; of the grim corpses he had seen in his fishing or fowling adventures there in the Winter; of the wretched fate of men who had tried to escape from the *cachettes* of the drear old prison, as it was in the days of the Great Revolution.

Our party have arrived at the strip of shingly beach that surrounds the rock. They pass through the massive gateway, and ascend the steep, ill-paved road into the little town, or rather hamlet, that nestles at its feet. Jim Ogilvie is a little discontented. Somehow Selina Chambers seems fated to be his companion, while that "confounded parson," as Jim once more terms him, seems to have appropriated Dora Paine. They climb, you are always climbing to begin with at Mont St. Michel, those dreadfully steep stairs. The church, the cloisters, the *salle*, are all shown to them in their turn. They come at last to the *cachettes*, those fearful little dungeons under the roof; they peep in, but to their eyes, used to daylight, all seems utter darkness. Their guide in solemn tones narrates of political prisoners who entered those little cells as young men, only to leave them after many years; sewn up in a blanket, with a shot attached to their lifeless feet, for a sullen plunge over the parapet when the tide ran high.

The *oubliettes* of the Bastile recur to the memory. One thinks of those gay republicans of the tricolor, who danced the *carmagnole* and demolished the Bastile in Paris to establish it again at grim St. Michel. The world goes round, but men remain the same, and, like the beasts, ever worry their stricken brethren.

The irrepressible Phipps and Jim must of course try temporary incarceration in a *cachette* each to see what it was like. Armed with a cigar fusee each prepared for his enterprise. Stop! would no lady share the adventure? Of course. When was woman's courage known to fail on such occasions? Miss Paine and Miss Chalmers came nobly to the front.

"Now, Miss Paine," said Jim.

"In one moment," replied Dora.

Jim had been chafing, we know, for some time at the way in which Phipps had somehow monopolized Dora. Now was his time for an explanation.

"Give me your hand," he said, advancing cautiously into the darkness and stretching his hand out behind him.

A little hand was put into his. He drew the owner gently forward, not forgetting to press the hand tenderly as he did so.

The lady gave a slight scream as the door closed behind them.

"Don't be frightened, darling," murmured Jim, as he stole his arm round his companion's waist. "I'll take every care of you."

"Oh, oh, it's so dark! Don't, please."

"My pet, I loved you from the first, you know—from the first time I ever saw you;" and Jim, taking rather a mean advantage of the situation, snatched half a dozen kisses from lips that were certainly yielded with very little denying. "Never mind your friends or mine," continued Jim. "Only say you'll be mine. I never loved woman as I love you. Kiss me, dearest, and say Yes."

A pair of arms stole round his neck, and a modest little kiss was given for answer.

"I say," called out old Chalmers, "haven't you people had enough of *cachetting* by this time? I'm all for getting back to the hotel."

"All right," replied Jim, "let us out. I don't think it half so bad as it looks."

The door was opened, and Jim led out his fellow-prisoner—Miss Selina Chalmers.

Jim stared like a man in a maze; he was too dumbfoundered to speak. Miss Chalmers, whose cheeks wore the most roseate hue, seemed also quite afraid to encounter any one's glances.

"Now let out the other delinquents," chuckled Chalmers, and out of the next *cachette* stepped forth Miss Paine and the parson. Phipps looked a little serious; but Dora was as quiet and self-possessed as usual, taking Mr. Phipps' arm for the descent with the most perfect *sang froid*. Miss Chalmers, of course, falling once more to Jim's care. What to do he didn't quite know; but Jim's knowledge of the world told him this much—however he might get out of it afterward, he could do nothing now. After kissing a girl for five minutes in the dark, telling her he loved her, and asking her to marry him, (it's true by mistake,) he couldn't quite throw her over the same afternoon. She was, as I've already said, not a bad-looking girl, and just "sweet seventeen" to boot; so Jim in a more modified form continued to make himself as agreeable as his utterly upset equilibrium allowed.

As for Selina Chalmers, she was too bewildered by a first and unexpected declaration of love to be more than rather frightened at Jim's *petits soins*, though she rather liked his calling her Lina.

The drive homeward was quiet. Jim was dying to have a few words with Dora; but that astute young lady never gave him a chance. He found himself always beside his *fiancé*. Jim, in his most ferocious moods, was lamb-like to women, and Miss Selina's barely-concealed blushes and general confusion insured her kind treatment.

On their return to the hotel, Jim made his adieux. The shy glance of Selina's dark eyes seemed to him his "kismet," and he could not refrain from returning it with a warm pressure of the timid little hand that was put forth to his at parting.

"One moment, Mr. Ogilvie," said Miss Paine, following him to the door. "Don't forget that book you promised me. I should like to see if I am right about that particular passage."

This was all Greek to Jim; but he was beginning to be aware that Dora's manœuvres were a little beyond him.

"Grand Place at seven to-morrow," she whispered, "and I'll explain all. Good night."

Miss Paine had been but a few moments in her room that evening before there came a knock at the door, and Miss Chalmers entered. She had had before this more than one little skirmish with Dora, in which she had been notably worsted, and it was an unusual thing on her part to make a confidante of Miss Paine. But then, you see, she was in all the flush of a first love. She had admired Jim Ogilvie very much from the beginning. School girl as she was, no one had ever made love to her before, and she took it very much in earnest now, as young girls generally do. Her sex's wit told her already that Dora, she knew not how, could influence Jim for good or evil as far as she was concerned. So she came to tell her story, and entreat Miss Paine to throw no blight on her young dream.

"You're quite right, my dear," said Dora, after hearing the somewhat faltering confession. "He has position, and is a gentleman. I knew something of him in England. Your papa has money; and if he only does what he should, you'll make a very happy couple. Poor Jim, you see, has nothing."

Selina started a little at "poor Jim," but she felt as if she were in Dora's hands, and then—well, she didn't want to lose her lover. "Shall you go out before breakfast to-morrow?" she asked.

"Yes."

"Mayn't I come with you?" It had been Dora's suggestion, her coming the morning before.

"No. Don't be jealous, you little stupid, or I won't do anything for you. You may trust me, Selina."

"Good night, Dora, and thank you so much. I know I have behaved badly to you often. But you'll forgive all now, won't you?" And Selina shyly offered her cheek.

Dora just brushed it with her lips. "It will be your father's fault," she said, "if you don't marry Jim Ogilvie. Now, good night. Go to bed, and dream of your marriage bells ringing."

"Yes, Jim," she murmured, as Selina left the room; "I don't think you can have me; so I'll be magnanimous, and do the best I can for you, though you hardly deserve it. Well for you, Sir, you returned to your allegiance, to begin with, or I can't say what I might have been tempted to do."

And what were Jim's reflections that evening over his solitary pipe? That hardened ex-hussar was completely beaten.

"Don't know how the deuce it's to come off," he muttered. "Not 'in the know' one bit this time. Wonder whether she did it on purpose? What does she mean? Don't think she means me, any way. Rather a sell, because I was in earnest. What the devil am I to do about Selina? Evening train for Paris to-morrow, I should think, 's about 'my form.' Wonder what she's got to say to-morrow?"

On arriving at the place the next morning Jim found Dora there awaiting him. "How well she looked," he thought, "in her half-mourning," as she come forward to meet him, the gray eyes dancing with fun.

"Oh, Jim, Jim!" she said, as she extended her hand, "is this your love for me? The first picnic we go to you leave me, and propose to somebody else. Wouldn't come near me all day even."

"You didn't give me much chance," said Jim, bitterly. "Besides, you know, Dora, I thought ——"

"I know nothing," she interrupted, laughing, "except that Mr. Phipps had to take care of me all day, and Selina has told me what took place between you and her in the *cachette*."

"Dora, my darling, for Heaven's sake ——"

"Come into the garden, Jim, and do be quiet. You can't have so many darlings; at least, not all at once, you know," said Miss Paine, roguishly.

"Dora, you know ——"

"Do hold your tongue. Come and sit down on this bench, and listen to me."

"But you know I don't mean to marry Selina; that it was a mistake. I love you, and mean to marry you."

"Can't be done, Jim, dear;" and Miss Paine shook her head solemnly, though, from a slight twitching about the corners of her mouth, it might be doubted if a strong inclination to laugh was not at that moment her ruling impulse.

"I don't quite know how it all happened, Dora; but I believe you were the cause of it," said Jim, sulkily. "I half think you mean taking up with that confounded parson. I'd break his neck if I was quite clear about it."

"You'll do nothing of the kind," replied Dora, sharply. "I'll not have my intended husband immolated. Don't look savage, Sir. Listen to me."

"I didn't come here to be made a fool of," said Jim, fiercely, as he rose. "Marry the parson, then. I shall start for Paris by the afternoon train."

"No you won't, Jim, don't be foolish. Sit patiently till I have done. When I first met you I liked you more than any one I had ever seen. Don't mistake me; I have never loved any one, not even you. I doubt whether it is really in me to do so. I was poor, and very tired of that poverty. I thought you rich, and wanted to marry you. If you had been, I should have made you a very good wife. I could have liked you as well as it is in me to like any one; perhaps better. If I have not much heart I have a pretty good head. That little fiasco occurred, or I might have married you. Dreadful thing for both of us, Jim, eh? What could we have lived on? Neither you nor I are good at economy."

"Good-bye," he said savagely between his set teeth. "You make me think worse of women than I ever did yet."

She laid her hand on his arm, and the mocking tones in which she had as yet spoken softened marvelously. Heartless as she was, still what of heart she had Jim had touched. At this minute, when she was about to bid him leave her, she could not but feel a slight pang that it must be so. She wavered for a second in her purpose, and then the worldly, scheming little head recovered itself.

"Don't go yet, please," she said. "Jim, we can't have all we would like in this world. If I was rich I would marry you. If I tell you it was my plan that Selina entered the *cachette* with you, forgive me. It was as much for you as myself. You've asked her to marry you, and she has consented. Do it. Her father is rich. You were prepared once before to marry for money. Do it now. She's a nice girl—young. You can make of her what you will; and one thing more: she believes what women don't, altogether, in these days ——" She paused.

"What?" he exclaimed.

"Thoroughly in her lover," and Dora's eyes dropped. There was a silence of some moments between them.

"And you," inquired Jim, roughly, at last, "you never cared for me—who led me to think you did?"

"Jim, don't throw stones. If I have had the best of it a little, I'm sure I deserved it. I risked most. Let the past be buried between us."

"But you—what do you mean to do?"

"Do?" she replied, with a light laugh—"why, marry the parson, of course, you goose. He can keep me, which you can't. He's not quite asked me yet, but he will before two days are over. Now, don't be sulky any more, Jim. Do as I tell you, and leave me to myself. It's best for both of us. Good-bye. Shake hands, and let's part friends. Yes; you may kiss me just for the last time."

"By Jove, Dora, you're a clever woman!"

"Thanks, Monsieur." And making him a low curtsey, Miss Dora took her way back to the hotel.

A few days elapsed, harassing in the extreme to poor Selina, who was dreadfully jealous of the attentions that her affianced occasionally showed Miss Paine. In vain Jim told her that "was but to take off suspicion." In vain Dora laughed at her. The girl was jealous, and had some cause for it. Those two worldly Philistines could hardly confide to her that the Rev. Phipps had to be slightly stimulated; but so it was. Four days saw her troubles over. At the end of that time Miss Paine, in a charming suffusion of blushes, announced her engagement. Jim followed suit. Mr. Chalmers was at first a little indignant at the latter; but in twenty-four hours, during which Dora had placed it to him in the most favorable light, immensely proud of his daughter's conquest, and the two engagements of "Over the Water" were shortly solemnised on this side.

Jim and his wife get on very comfortably—a slight storm at Christmas, on the way they habitually exceed the very liberal allowance old Chalmers gives them, being all that ruffles their tranquil waters. Selina is submissive on every point but one, and that is any intimacy with the Phippses. As for the Rev. Phipps, he believes implicitly in his wife; and if she is occasionally a little "coquette," she is far too clever to go the length of ever letting scandal be busy with her name.

HOMEWARD.

It is the time when birds are calling
Each to his mate, his sweet-heart mate,
When airs are sweet with blossoms falling,
And Spring is waxing warm and late;
And care is grown a heavy thralling
That keeps me from my fair estate.

For, in the old familiar places
Doth Nature list, for me doth list,
And in the wood's untrodden spaces
Are pathways where my feet are missed,
And little starry flower-faces
That watch for me to keep a tryst.

Sweet valleys that the sky stoops over
So tenderly, so tenderly,
And hill-sides where the whitening clover
Already tempts the roving bee,
My heart is still your faithful lover,
Remembering charms none else will see.

The robin is my younger brother;
Blackbird and jay, sparrow and wren,
Each year to greet the dear old mother
Come all the children home again:
She calls to me, "I miss no other,
Ah, why so long in haunts of men?"

She knows my heart could never wrong her,
She calls me so, she draws me so;
I feel the old spells growing stronger,
Aside the heavy weight I throw.
I can not bide in exile longer,
Home to the meadows let me go!

—*Harper's for April.*

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON.—In a work just published, M. EMILE OLLIVIER thus describes the Emperor NAPOLEON: "A false appreciation has been formed of the person of the Emperor; he is set down as taciturn and impassable, and, in fact, he appears so on public occasions. In his cabinet he is quite the reverse; his physiognomy is smiling, and though he never throws off a certain reserve which resembles timidity, his reception is cordial, of touching simplicity, and seductive politeness. He listens, like one who desires to retain what you have to say, and he only interrupts to make a serious objection in good terms. His mind is not blinded by prejudice, and one can say anything to him, even the truth, provided one expresses oneself gently. His changes of opinion, which have appeared to many like dissimulation, are only the natural movements of an impressionable mind. It might be affirmed that he is only accessible to what is great had he not often confounded that which creates an effect with what is great. His resolutions are slowly formed, and he is not sorry at having them imposed upon him by necessity. If he were not startled he might adapt himself to liberty." M. OLLIVIER gives a letter written to him by His Majesty in support of assertions already alluded to. It is dated Paris, Jan. 12, 1867, and runs thus: "I thank you, Sir, for the letter which you have written me, and which contains the exact account of our conversation. Our talk has left a kind impression; for it is a great satisfaction for me to converse with a man whose elevated and patriotic sentiments soar above all small and party interests. Although decided to follow the policy which I traced out some months ago at Walewski, I should like to speak with you and ROUHER again about the execution of details. Believe me that what impedes me is neither uncertainty nor a vain infatuation concerning my prerogatives, but the fear of depriving myself of the means of reëstablishing in this country, so troubled by different passions, that moral order which is the essential basis of liberty. What makes me uneasy on the subject of law on the Press is not to find the force which shall repress, but the manner of defining a law on infractions which merit repression. The most dangerous articles may escape all condemnation, while insignificant ones may fall under the penalty of the law. Here has always been the difficulty. Nevertheless, to strike the imagination by decisive measures, I would wish at one stroke to establish what has been called the crowning of the edifice; I should like to do this and never undo the work, for a settlement is necessary to me and to the country. I must mark out resolutely the goal that I desire to reach without having the appearance of being forced, year by year, to make successive concessions; for one always falls, as said M. GUIZOT, on the side one leans, and I wish to march straight and firmly, without oscillating, now to the right, now to the left. You see I speak to you very frankly; you have inspired me with an entire confidence, and my inspirations will always seem to me the better for being in conformity with yours. Believe in my sentiments."

THE MARTYRDOM OF SAVONAROLA.—They clad him in priestly robes, which a Bishop immediately tore off, at the same time pronouncing the words of doom: "I separate thee from the Church militant and from the Church triumphant." The martyr's face, sombre hitherto and overcast, brightened with an excellent glory, while he made answer: "Not from the Church triumphant, that is beyond thy power." Who spoke to him these lofty words, but He who is with his people always, and who said, "Fear not them that kill the body, and after that have no more that they can do?" Serene, dauntless, humble as becomes a fallen man, forgiving as becomes a pardoned Christian, with nothing abject and nothing boastful in his bearing, he saw his comrades strangled and burned, and then committed his body into the hands of the executioner and his soul into the keeping of Christ. So they quenched the light of Italy, and ever since she has been stumbling on the dark mountains, the prey of invaders, of despots and of priests, faring as we shall fare if we put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter—if we see better and approve it, but choose the worse. They flung his ashes into the Arno, and that impetuous river swept them to the sea. It was the last small insult which hate and fear could inflict in their hour of triumph. Yet what fitter tomb for the orator of many moods, threats, entreaties, defiances, hopes and fears, than the many-sounding, many-changing sea—for the freeman whose life was battle against the tyrants of the soul, than those free waves whose children are the champions of liberty for the body and liberty for the soul? We read that as he stood ready to be offered, the martyr fixed one long, strange glance upon the fierce democracy that he had formerly wielded at his will. We may picture the sadness and majesty of that look, but his thoughts we cannot follow. Yet if he had, as he dreamed, the gift of prophecy, then would his visions have been like these: "I see the people soon under the scourge of pestilence, remembering and bewailing me, and driving out my enemies. I see the hateful tyrant whose snares entangled and whose minions doomed me, taken at last in a pit of his own digging, with murderous greed coiled like a serpent round his heart; and it is better to die a martyr for Christ, than the victim of deeds like his. I see a mightier testimony, a more vital energy, a deeper and farther reaching truth than my teaching expressed, shaking realms I never trod, and building into mighty empires races whose very names are strange. And, passing down the centuries, what is this which dimly looms to view? Florence, the fair and stately Florence in which I labored and for which I die, reinforced by the patriotism of all Italy, and dear to the enlightenment of all the world, no longer the lonely and turbulent city that I knew, but now the august capital of a great, united and free empire; confronting, with often-baffled but always inexorable purpose, a Rome, how darkly changed! emblems they of the new time and the old, liberty and bondage, life and death; Rome, through all changes, reeling to an inevitable fall; Florence, in fair weather and foul, erect in the energy and buoyant in the hopefulness of youth renewed."—*The Quiver.*

A RARE DOORSTEP ACQUAINTANCE.—There is a little old Genoese lady comes to sell us pins, needles, thread, tape, and the like *robe*, whom I regard as leading quite an ideal life in some respects. Her traffic is limited to a certain number of families who speak more or less Italian, and her days, so far as they are concerned, must be passed in an atmosphere of sympathy and kindliness. The truth is, we Northern and New World folk cannot help but cast a little romance about whoever comes to us from Italy, whether we have actually known the beauty and charm of that land or not. Then this old lady is in herself a very lovable kind of person, with a tender mother-face, which is also the face of a child. A smile plays always upon her wrinkled visage, and her quick and restless eyes are full of friendliness. There is never much stuff in her basket, however, and it is something of a mystery how she manages to live from it. None but an Italian could, I am sure, and her experience must test the full virtue of the national genius for cheap salads and much-extenuated soup-meat. I do not know whether it is native in her, or whether it is a grace acquired from long dealing with those kindly-hearted customers of hers in Charlesbridge, but she is of a most munificent spirit, and returns every smallest benefit with some present from her basket. She makes me ashamed of things I have written about the sordidness of her race, but I shall vainly seek to atone for them by open-heartedness to her. She will give favor for favor; she will not even count the money she receives; our bargaining is a contest of the courtliest civilities, ending in many an "Adieu!" "To meet again!" "Remain well!" and "Finally!" not surpassed if rivaled in any Italian street. In her ineffectual way she brings us news of her different customers, breaking up their stout Saxon names into tinkling polysyllables which suggest them only to the practiced sense, and is perfectly patient and contented if we mistake one for another. She loves them all, but pities them as living in a terrible climate; and doubtless in her heart she purposes one day to go back to Italy, there to die. In the meantime she is very cheerful; she, too, has had her troubles,—what troubles I do not remember, but those that come by sickness and by death, and that really seem no sorrows until they come to us,—yet she never complains. It is hard to make a living, and the house-rent alone is six dollars a month; but still one lives and does not fare so ill either. As it does not seem to be in her to dislike any one, it must be out of a harmless guile, felt to be comforting to servant-ridden householders, that she always speaks of "those Irish," her neighbors, with bated breath, a shaken head, a hand lifted to the cheek and an averted countenance.—*Atlantic Monthly for April.*

BISHOP BERKELEY'S DEATH.—Six months after his arrival in Oxford the family were together on a peaceful Sunday night. The father lay on a sofa in the repose of his old age; the mother, who had been to him more than he expected and all that he desired, and whose accomplishments he admired with so much tender simplicity, was reading aloud to the little household party a sermon of Dr. SHERLOCK'S. Calmest domestic scene, the soft and silent happiness of sober English imaginations, upon which it must have looked so unlikely that any sudden terror could fall. His young daughter going to him with a dish of tea was the first to see what had happened. He had left them while the reading went on, while the tea sent up its fragrant fumes, and was gone unalterably beyond all sound or call. So ended a life which has few equals either in the ranks of philosophers or ecclesiastics; a more generous, a more frank and brave, and candid spirit never stepped on English soil. His story has dropped from common knowledge, and only his philosophy remains—a philosophy in which the ordinary mind must always see a touch of absurdity. Yet, (philosophically,) as we have seen, there was nothing absurd in it, and the theory was irrefutable; while no one who has regarded the grand conception of a world so living in God will refuse to allow to the system the highest beauty. It agrees with everything in his own harmonious nature, and with all the principles that swayed his life. Never philosopher before him in modern story had been more than inoffensive to his fellow-creatures. BERKELEY breathed out of him help, kindness, counsel and aid to everything round him. Honesty that reached the magnanimous point and that generous sympathy with his race which brings a man within reach of the glorious stigma of Quixotism, were the characteristics of the Idealist. Philosophy may or may not be the hopeless science which it is represented by one of its ablest historians; but such a man as BERKELEY gives vital force to a generation. Knowledge may fall, though it is everlasting; man, the creature of a day, is the only thing in earth which lives forever.—*Blackwood.*

PRESBYTERIAN ELOQUENCE DISPLAYED.—An old book thus describes the method of preaching popular among the Presbyterians of the seventeenth century: "One JOHN SIMPLE, a very zealous preacher among them, used to personate and act sermons in the old monkish style. At a certain time he preached upon that debate, whether a man be justified by faith or by works, and acted it after this manner: 'Sirs, this is a very great debate; but who is that looking in at the door with his red cap? It is very ill manners to be looking in; but what's your name? ROBERT BELLARMINE. BELLARMINE, saith he, whether is a man justified by faith or by works? He is justified by works. Stand thou there, man. But what is he, that honest-like man standing in the floor with a long beard and Geneva cowl? A very honest-like man! draw near; what's your name, Sir? My name is JOHN CALVIN. CALVIN, honest CALVIN, whether is a man justified by faith or by works? He is justified by faith. Very well, JOHN, thy leg to my leg, and we shall hough (trip) down BELLARMINE even now.' Another time, preaching on the day of judgment, he told them, 'Sirs, this will be a terrible day; we'll all be there, and in the throng I, JOHN SIMPLE, will be, and all of you will stand at my back. Christ will look at me, and he will say, who is that standing there? I'll say again, yea, even as ye ken'd not, Lord. He'll say, I know thou'st honest JOHN SIMPLE; draw near, JOHN. Now, JOHN, what good service have you done to me on earth? I have brought hither a company of blue bonnets for you, Lord. Blue bonnets, JOHN! What is become of the brave hats, the silks and the satins, JOHN? I'll tell, I know not, Lord; they went a gait of their own. Well, honest JOHN, thou and thy blue bonnets are welcome to me; come to my right hand, and let the devil take the hats, the silks, and the satins.'"—*Curiosities of the Pulpit. By Thos. Jackson.*

THE ASTOR LIBRARY.—The cost of the two buildings containing the library has been the sum of $289,870 72; that of the books, inclusive of the catalogue of the library, $224,911 81; and the library possesses invested funds to the amount of $222,896 69, the interest on which sum supports it. The number of books contained in the library is in round numbers, 137,000, giving as the average cost of each volume, about $1 64. When we take into consideration the great number of costly books that have been purchased for the institution, this low average is a remarkable illustration of the judgment which has been exhibited in the purchases. The building in which these 137,000 volumes are contained, comprises two structures situated on Lafayette-place, between Fourth-street and Astor-place, and presents a frontage 180 feet in length by 70 feet in height, of brick, ornamented with brown-stone moldings, in the Byzantine style of architecture. The depth of the building is 100 feet. The system of arrangement of the books in the Astor Library is that of classification by subjects, even to the minutest subdivision, and is based on the plan of BRUNET, the great French bibliographer. The two library halls contain the two distinctive classes of books, science and literature the first in the south building, the second in the north. The alcoves number 28 in each building, or 56 in all; each alcove containing 128 shelves, capable of holding an average of 29 volumes each; and as there are 6,888 shelves, the complement of the two library halls is 200,000 volumes. The shelving of the Astor Library, if placed in a continuous line, would extend about four miles; the books, laid end to end, would reach about thirty miles; their cost we have already given, and their weight is about 200 tons. Now let us see what all this weight, proportion and cost are worth from the intellectual point of view.—*The Astor Library, in April Galaxy.*

THE GUEST.

He came unbid: I know not whence,
This wondrous guest, unknown before;
All silent and unseen he came
Within my door.

He gently heals my life-long pain,
He charms the frequent tears away,
And all my grief from me beguiles,
And still will stay.

Sweet thoughts arise and eager climb,
Like birds that sing in upper air,
The song that close to Heaven's high gates
Becomes a prayer.

Yet half I fear his tender wiles:
Oh, tardy Love, too late delayed!
My coward heart shrinks back in doubt,
And hides, afraid.

And fain would trust, but questions still:
Too late delayed! too long forlorn!
Can night so darksome break so soon
To such fair morn?

Not for pale brows and faded hair,
Oh, Love, do thy red roses blow;
Take back thy crown, I weeping cry—
He doth not go;

But lingers still and lingers yet,
And bears him in such winning wise,
Such holy benedictions shine
In his dear eyes,

I can but trust, I can but list
The winged hopes that softly sing;
Canceled at last mine ancient wrong,
And Love is king.

Anna L. Johnson, in April Galaxy.

THE JEALOUSY OF LOVERS.—The phrase "a jealous woman" is much more frequently used than "a jealous man;" and yet one more often meets with a jealous man than with a jealous woman. Perhaps women have a greater faculty for the concealment of their torture; but, at all events, where two lovers are concerned, it is the man who is almost certain to be the more jealous of the two. This proneness to jealousy on the part of the male sex is the bit which the coquette places in the mouth of her victim for the time being. The girls who regard flirtation as the principal aim of their stupid little lives—the vampires of sweet eighteen who prey upon the souls and bodies of men—are delighted when they fall upon a subject who is likely to be frantically jealous. They regard him as a professional mesmerist regards a youth of nerveless intellect and flabby sensitiveness. If the young woman be a mistress in her art—and the time spent in acquiring proficiency in the business ought to produce a good many experts—she will have her victim secured in an unconscionably short period; for, even as love ordinarily begets jealousy, a tendency towards jealousy is a wonderful incentive toward love. Lady-professors know that nothing is so successful in provoking a proposal as the adoption of a rival. When Edward was dilatory, Frank gets some special sign of favor shown him; and lo! Edward, suddenly awakened to a sense of his danger, rushes in with an eager preference of his suit. And once the victim is secured, how beautiful is the play which the charming angler allows him—now letting him have a little run up against the stream, again turning his head delicately to her, then indulging him in another playful little excursion, but taking care never to slacken the line! The tragic element in the case occurs when the victim comes near enough to see that the creature at the other end of the line is only playing with him. Then he goes off with prodigious bluster, making straight for the haunts of his old companions. But not the less does the influence of that tightly-drawn cord reach him there, gently compelling him from his sulky refuge, tenderly guiding him once more across the stream and into the bank, and he is finally deposited at the angler's feet.

What does she do with him then? Why, she pays no heed to him whatever. Perhaps she takes him up and flings him into the river, bidding him go seek his old associates, while she floats her luring fly along the rippling surface in search of other fish. And sometimes the old fascination is so strong upon him that he will again swallow the hook, and be content to be tortured as before.

The wording of the French proverb—that in every pair of lovers there is "*l'un qui aime, et l'autre qui se laisse aimer*"—is significant. "*L'un qui aime*" is never printed "*l'une qui aime.*" It is taken for granted that it is the man who loves, and the woman who allows herself to be loved. And when this conjunction occurs, the woman has a tremendous advantage on her side. What the advantage sometimes is may be gathered from such a case as that which we have partly described. What does Lucasta care if Edwin tears his hair, and weeps and storms? That, to her, is part of the play. Or Edwin sulks; but what effect has his sulks upon her? She can amuse herself with fresh companions until he has grown complaisant again. If he accuses her of inconstancy, she bids him go and find a sweetheart more to his mind; if he grows proud, and will not speak, she laughs with some one else; if he becomes tender and implores her to be merciful to him, she tells him not to make a fool of himself. She knows he will continue to be her slave, whatever she does; and as a slight show of preference for any one else provokes in him transports of jealousy, which are quite an amusement to her, she sees no reason why she should not so enjoy herself. He calls her heartless; she replies that he need not expose himself to her heartlessness unless he chooses. Perhaps her friends remonstrate with her; she answers that no woman could bear his absurd jealousy—out of which hapless imbroglio there are two outlets. Edwin either shoots himself, or goes off to India; or else Lucasta ends the comedy by marrying the wealthiest of the men whom she has had hovering around her.—*Temple Bar for March.*

LOVE IN A SLEEPING CAR.—The amorous young man of the West is fairly sketched in the following from an Iowa correspondent: A young Montana chap got on board of the sleeping car of our train, and said, "See here, Mr. Conductor, I want one of your best bunks for this young woman, and one for myself individually. One will do for us when we get to the Bluff—hey, Mariar?" (Here he gave a playful poke at "Mariar," to which she replied, "Now, John, quit.") "For, you see, we're going to git married at Mariar's uncle's. We might 'a bin married at Montanny, but we took a habit to wait till we got to the Bluffs, being Mariar's uncle is a minister, and they charge a goshfired price for hitchin' folks at Montanny." "Mariar" was assigned to one of the best "bunks." During a stoppage of a train at a station the voice of John was heard in pleading accents, unconscious that the train had stopped, and that his tones could be heard throughout the car.

"Now, Mariar, you might give a feller jes one."

"John, you quit, or I'll git out right here, and hoof it back to Montanny in the snow-storm!"

"Only one little kiss, Mariar, and I hope to die if I don't."

"John—!"

Just at this time a gray-headed old party poked his head out of his berth, at the other end of the car, and cried out: "Mariar, for God's sake, give John one kiss, so that we can go to sleep sometime to-night!"

John didn't ask for any more of that delicious little lip business during the evening; "Mariar" slept peacefully.—*Harper's for April.*

NAPOLEON'S OPINION OF JOURNALISTS.—LOUIS NAPOLEON'S dislike for journalists is tolerably well understood, and those who surround him at Court of course partake of his notions toward that sort of person. We have, in one of the comic journals of Paris, a report of the conversation of two old Conservatives, who attributed all the misfortunes in this world to the Press:

"And what has become of the son of our friend X——?"

"Don't ask me; he has turned out badly."

"How is that? I thought he was intelligent and industrious. What has become of him?"

"He has become a journalist."

"A journalist!—and his father is such an honest man! It is incredible!"—*Harper's for April.*

The preparations for the monster musical festival, to be held in Boston in the month of June, are already far advanced, and contributions of money are being made on the most liberal scale.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LETTERS OF A SENTIMENTAL IDLER. By HENRY HARWOOD LEECH. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

A gay, suggestive book to notice, and a pleasant one to read. The "Sentimental Idler" takes us over the old track—Greece, Turkey, Egypt, Nubia, Palestine—but in such a spirit of interest and fresh, elastic enjoyment, that we go along with him with a great deal of pleasure and even a sense of novelty. His style is youthful and exuberant, and it is also full of fancy and broad humor, intermingled with a certain airy nonchalance and gentlemanly *persiflage*, which agreeably diversify his poetic reveries and his flashes of sentiment. It is a very good traveler's style, always animated, full of descriptions of men and things, and swarming with word-pictures that set the passing scenes before the reader's eye. Mr. LEECH sometimes reminds us of "Eothen," with the same facility and power of words, though more diffuse and less censorial, if we rightly remember. Our "Idler" sets out from Trieste, and goes, by way of Corfu and Syra, to Smyrna, and thence to the many-named "Istambol," which also bears, curiously enough, among the Slavonic peoples, the very suggestive title of *Csarigrad*. Here our traveler saw the Sultan riding through the streets, and we present the reader with his portrait of his reigning Majesty, ABDUL AZIZ KHAN:

"ABDUL AZIZ KAHN was mounted on a white Arabian horse of pure blood, the velvet housings of which were sparkling with rubies, topazes, and emeralds, forming flowers in a foliage of gold. He is a man of large, heavy body, but not above the medium height. His age is about forty-five, but he looks older. His eyes are fine, complexion dark, nose Roman, and mouth firm. A beard and heavy mustache give character to his face, but his hair, cut quite close, is thickly sprinkled with gray. He has been and still is what the world would call a handsome man, were it not for the cold look of pride painted on every feature, and apparent in every gesture; great lines are marked about his eyes, carved by nature's firm hand, who will imprint her record on every face, be it that of prince or peasant. He has that peculiar, weary, and contemplative look, common to all the Orientals of high degree, and scarcely deigned to look to the right or left as he rode along. The Turks received him in silence, for on no occasion do they remove the *fez* from their heads in homage, but the Europeans raised their hats as he passed, for Mussulmen, though yielding but little to the forms of allegiance themselves, rigorously demand it from others; but the Sultan disdained to acknowledge foreign politeness by even a nod of his sacred head."

From a crowd of attractive passages, well worth extract, our space will allow us to give but one or two, of a personal nature. In Egypt the "Sentimental Idler" was introduced to the three young Princes, sons of the Hyder—as he is called—of that country:

"The eldest (and now the heir to the throne of the Ptolemies) was a sallow, dark-eyed, discontented-looking youth of fourteen; the next in age, a beautiful, oval-faced boy of perhaps twelve, with gazelle-like eyes, and the soft, musical voice of a girl; the youngest, about ten, a perfect little lion, with a savage energy in every lineament, and who talked of hunting like a Nimrod, and wanted to learn so much about our Indians, buffalo-hunting, and American prairies. They all seemed to be far beyond their surroundings in intelligence, spoke French perfectly, and seemed to be charmed to hear about America, that far-off El Dorado which, to them, seemed to be invested with something of the mystery of the Mountains of the Moon.

"After being served with the chibouk and delicious coffee, we took our leave, which was accompanied, on the part of the Princes and their suite, with many amiable expressions of pleasure at the interview."

One of the above Princes is now in London for his education, and the other is in Paris for the same purpose.

Our traveler goes up the "Great River" of Egypt, where he sees the *almees* go through their dances, and says they are so called from a term for "learned woman"—the feminine of the word *alemo*—forgetting the "*Alma* Venus genetrix" of his college days; *alma* being, in fact, the ancient Syriac or Phœnician for "maiden." At Medinet Abou he met Lady DUFF GORDON, one of those eccentric British ladies who go alone and imitate the wandering ways of Lady HESTER STANHOPE. This is his account of the interview:

"Lady GORDON, whose domestic history I will not touch upon, has deserted her country. She lives in the Summer in Cairo, and in the Autumn and Winter upon the Nile, generally at Thebes, in the house which was formerly occupied by the French Consul and the officers who had in charge the removal of that famous obelisk which is the grand ornament of the Place de la Concorde, in Paris. I was shown into her garden by the *cawas*, and there met MUSTAPHA AGA, who preceded me into the house, built in the Arab style; here we were met by the same dragoman who has accompanied her ladyship in all her travels, (and whom she mentions in her book,) and being announced, we were received by our hostess with great affability. Lady DUFF GORDON cannot be less than forty-five years of age, of commanding and elegant figure; she must have been beautiful in her youth; her black hair, through which the silver strands were visible, was disposed negligently over cheeks and shoulders. On her head she wore an ordinary red Turkish fez, and all likeness to European dress was abolished by the graceful *burnoose* which she wrapped about her. Her face was quite sallow and pale; her mouth showed firmness and decision in a remarkable degree, and her fine dark eyes sparkled with a rare fire. She spoke of our voyage to the second cataract, and then compared it with her own several years before; laughed at my Kalabshee adventure, and said, with characteristic energy, the Viceroy should 'burn them out again,' meaning, of course, the savages who had attacked me. I complimented her on her book of amusing Eastern travel, and she, with an affectation unpardonable in any author, said she had never opened the covers of the printed work. Where had her womanly curiosity flown? At this point, MUSTAPHA left us, and I accepted Lady GORDON's invitation to join her in coffee and a chibouk. The coffee was served—it was excellent; but what was my surprise to observe her ladyship receive a chibouk from the hands of her dragoman—we both were soon enveloped in the fraternal cloud! This eccentric lady had a way of quiet assertion in all things discussed that soon gave me an insight into her imperative will—she could brook no contradiction—and to give up or modify an opinion would have been like surrendering a citadel—ah, if she had been a man, what a famous officer in India she would have made—blowing Sepoys from cannon would have been nothing to it! Our conversation passed from literature to politics. Like all Englishmen or women of rank whom I have met, she had no faith in anything but blood, which, although a very good thing in its way, sometimes is beaten out of bounds by brains. She had no sympathy for reform in England, and thought a working-man—well, a good sort of machine to run up houses, dig out canals, build railroads; but to command armies, address Parliaments, or govern States—pshaw! As for universal suffrage, she shook her head. America was a grand country, but some day—'you will abandon your cardinal error, or—fall!' I do not pretend to give you, my Bookworm, her precise words, but the sense and bearing of our conversation. To subjects less weighty we passed—of her life in the desert. She was charmed with it, and really loved the simple-hearted Arabs, whom she treated in all things as if they were harmless little children. I thought I should not like to have a nursery full of such infants, with their tufted spears and ugly-looking pistols. But our conversation was here interrupted by a terrible fit of coughing which seized my hostess—she evidently is consumptive. After it had passed, I took my leave after a cordial invitation, and a promise to come again before I left Thebes."

This book contains, along with a photograph of the author, a number of admirable illustrations, and is got out in the best style of the publishers.

Brief Notices.

—*Where to Emigrate, and Why.* By FREDERICK B. GODDARD. (New-York: F. B. GODDARD.) This is a work of such valuable information, coming so seasonably when the active wants of the time render it so needful to such a number of people willing to try their fortunes in the open places of this country, and bewildered by the very variety of advantages offered in all directions, that we cannot help wishing the book were more portable and more easily procurable by the thousands who would be so benefited by it. But this may seem like "looking the gift horse in the mouth," and so, taking it as it is, we can only say, the man reading it for the freshest kind of information regarding the resources of this country, or the working emigrant, anxious to see his way, will find in it a clear and comprehensive series of state portraits, so to speak, including California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Alaska, Nevada, Montana, Idaho, Arizona, New-Mexico, Utah, Colorado, Wyoming, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Arkansas, together with the Southern States, where immigrants are so much needed at present—all forming a vast mass of instruction, collected from a hundred sources, on the climate, soil, agriculture, minerals, manufactures and general resources of the foregoing divisions, and the amount and quality of their available lands, and the prices of them. Accompanying these valuable statistics we find a number of maps of States and illustrations of scenery. It is, altogether, a work which in its compilation, artistic ability and publishing enterprise is highly creditable to the author; and it will be found a very useful book of reference by those who have to discuss the grand questions of foreign immigration and domestic settlement in these States.

—PATRICK DONAHOE, of Boston, has published a neat edition of a religious work by JOHN EMMANUEL VEITH, entitled *The Instruments of the Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ*, translated from the German by Rev. THEODORE NOETHEN.

—DICK & FITZGERALD have published *The Book of Tableaux and Shadow Pantomimes*, by SARAH ANNIE FROST, which will be of great service to those who are fond of the parlor amusements called *tableaux vivants*.

—We have from GOULD & LINCOLN, Boston, the valuable *Annual of Scientific Discovery for* 1869, edited by SAMUEL KNEELAND.

—Volume 1 of the octavo series of the *American Publisher and Bookseller* is just published by G. R. CATHCART.

MONTANA.

The Mineral Wealth of the State—Its Gold, Silver, Copper and Iron Mines—How They are Worked—The Future of the State.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

HELENA, MONTANA TERRITORY, Monday, March 1, 1869.

I was in error in my letter of the 15th inst. in stating that the very rich silver ores which were on exhibition in New-York, some two years since, were from the mine known as the "Poor Man's Joy," in Montana. They were from the "Poor Man's" mine in Idaho, but the "Poor Man's Joy" is a similar lodge, in the same general range, and Montana contains many more "of the same sort." The silver ores here, as elsewhere, usually contain a much greater value of metal to the ton than gold ores, but the latter are more cheaply and easily mined and worked, and require less expensive machinery. Perhaps, for this reason only, the silver mines of the Territory have not thus far been as fully developed as the gold mines, but the future wealth of Montana will depend on no one class of mines, and gold, silver, iron and copper will each contribute its full quota, as will the numerous mining districts scattered over the Territory.

The location of the gold mining "camps" or towns, and the character of the mines and mining in the different districts of the Territory are so similar, that to get a general understanding of the whole system requires but the description of one locality. Everywhere placer mining has been first discovered, and the first cabins, marking the site of the future towns, have been erected on the flat lands or widening out at the intersection of two canyons, and as far up toward the main mountains as practicable. Subsequently the quartz ledges have been found above, and the two classes of mining have been prosecuted, adding to the population and wealth of their locality, in proportion as capital and good judgment have been jointly employed in the work.

In the year 1864, a party of discouraged prospectors discovered "pay dirt" in a gulch or canyon to which they gave the name of "Last Chance," because they had determined that, if unsuccessful, this should be their last attempt in this region. Immediately a stake was struck on the site of the present flourishing "City" of Helena, at the head of the main canyon, at the junction of two lesser canyons afterward called "Oro Fino" and "Grizzley" gulches. The object was to get above the muddy water of the diggings and as near as practicable to the wood which abounds on the mountains above. Clear water, however, was not permanently secured, as rich dirt was found in the two gulches above and in the smaller branches running some three miles up into the lesser mountains or foot-hills, until at the base of the Rocky Mountains proper, they strike the quartz veins which cross them nearly at right angles. These gulches or canyons are traceable further up, but, after passing the ledges no color of gold is found in them. The quartz ledges are in a permanent granite formation that seems to have been cleft by volcanic or other forces, especially for the reception of the auriferous deposits and their preservation for the uses of civilization and commerce. In the foot-hills, or lesser mountains below, apparently of later origin, the rock is usually slate or limestone, with granite streaks, and in the limestone are found fossils and shells, plainly indicating the presence and influence of water in their formation.

The placer "diggings" in this district extend down the Last Chance to a distance of about two and a half miles below the city, and up the lesser canyons, as before stated, about three miles. They are also found to the eastward in "Dry" and "Tucker" gulches, which uniting form a canyon of very considerable size, connecting with Last Chance a little below Helena, and to the west, at a little greater distance, in "Nelson," and "Buffalo," and "Colorado" gulches, which uniting with the "Ten Mile" canyon, or creek, connect also with Last Chance still further down. The waters flowing through all these empty into the Missouri River about fifteen miles north of the city. The metal is found in the sands deposited by the streams coming down from the mountains above, and the pay streaks follow tortuous courses, like the meanderings of meadow brooks. In accordance with the laws of gravitation, the gold, from its weight, has settled to and toward the bottom, and though traces are seen all through the deposits, the "pay dirt" is found within five or six feet, and the best within one foot of the "bed rock," while in the crevices of the rock almost pure gold is sometimes discovered.

These canyons vary in width and in the quantity of the deposits. Grizzley is about three hundred and eighty feet in width at its widest point, with deposits averaging about thirty feet in depth, and a pay streak averaging about forty feet wide. The "Last Chance" is, of course, larger, broadening out in some places into a surface of two to three hundred yards wide of pay dirt.

The usual manner of mining is by shafts sunk to "bed rock," with drifts in various directions, in which the earth above is required to be supported by skillful and thorough timbering. The dirt after being taken out, when in small quantities, is gathered in iron pans of about the size of ordinary milk pans, and is washed by a stream of water running upon it, and overflowing the sides until the loose earth is washed out and the heavier particles of gold are left free at the bottom of the pan. In some sections, mainly nearer the Pacific coast, where Chinamen abound, what is called the "Georgia rocker" is used for prospecting and temporary work. This is a pan with a perforated bottom, so arranged as to enable the operator to give it an oscillating motion, and placed over a box or trough open at one end, into which the particles of gold and fine sand pass through the perforations, to be again washed, while the stones and useless matter are left in the pan to be thrown away.

When placer mining is carried on on a large scale, pans and rockers are laid aside, and resort is had to "sluice boxes" for extensive washings. They are composed of three boards, bottom and two sides, usually fourteen feet long and from fourteen to sixteen inches wide, constructed with one end just sufficiently narrower than the other that the narrow end of one box will fit into the wider end of another. Often a "series" or "string" of these are arranged so as to make a continuous trough, in which the dirt is carried for long distances down or along the mountain sides, leaving the gold deposited in the bottom, to be gathered up after the water is shut off. To facilitate the washing and to retain more certainly the particles of metal, "riffles" are used, which, as the name indicates, give additional agitation to the water as it passes through. They are formed in various ways—sometimes by simply nailing slats at convenient distances across the bottoms of the boxes.

When the nature and location of the soil will permit, the hydraulic process of mining is resorted to as the most rapid and economical. This here is called "piping," and simply dissolves and loosens the earth as it lies and washes it down into sluice boxes below. A strong hose and pipe are used, leading water from a great elevation, and "squirting" it with much force through a nozzle like that used in connection with fire engines, against the gravel and earth to be moved.

This process of mining and washing requires a large amount of water, and often very expensive ditches are constructed to bring it from distant streams and concentrate it at convenient points. For the placer mining, near this city, a ditch has been constructed about twelve miles in length to bring water from the Ten Mile Creek, crossing, by means of aqueducts or flumes, Colorado, and Nelson and Buffalo and Last Chance gulches. The flume over Nelson gulch is about seventy feet high, and that over Last Chance about ninety feet, and each is about 300 feet long, supported by trestle-work like a bridge.

In "surface diggings," where the expense of shafting is avoided, three cents in value of gold to the pan pays handsomely, while ten cents from dirt taken from the drifts is quite satisfactory to the miners. Here the general average has been over twenty cents, while dirt from the crevices has yielded as high as *one hundred and forty dollars to the pan*. In some localities richer dirt than this is found. About thirty miles from Helena, on the other side of the Missouri River, near Diamond City, in what is known as "The Belt Range," is Confederate gulch, in which rumor says that *three thousand dollars* have been taken from a single pan, and that a shovel pushed into a crevice brought out *eighteen hundred dollars* at one time. The general average is larger there than here, but the diggings are not so extensive and not nearly so many men have been employed.

Sometimes clay is mixed with the dirt in such a manner as to prevent the separation of the metals, but after being exposed a considerable time to the action of the atmosphere and the influence of the rays of the sun, it crumbles and is ready for washing. The first working of the placers is usually superficial, the miners hunting for the richest deposits, which, however, they frequently pass without discovery, and leave untouched. Usually a second working by a new set of miners proves quite as profitable as the first, and some of the placers here are now being successfully worked for the third time.

As I stated in my last, placer mining is the most immediately productive and requires comparatively but little capital. But the placers are, from their very nature, limited in extent, and, after a time, worked out. The reliance of the Territory for permanent wealth is, therefore, in the quartz veins inclosed in the solid granite of the mountains above, from the disintegration of the exposed portions of which, through unnumbered ages, the deposits in the canyons below have been washed.

In many portions of the mining country, the ledges are numerous, lying parallel and near together. Here there is but one ledge, though small seams and fissures of no value or extent have been discovered above it. It is a bold, true fissure vein, between solid wall rocks of granite, and has been traced on the surface by occasional outcroppings over three miles. The laws of this mining district, under which the right of possession and use is obtained, and which are recognized by acts of Congress and the United States Courts, give to the discoverer what is called the "discovery" claim and one adjoining claim. And the discoverer may locate his friends or companions with him, each taking one claim only; provided that no one location shall exceed eleven claims, and provided further that the locators shall be *bona fide* citizens of the Territory. Each claim is two hundred feet in extent along the length of the lode, with sufficient width for mining purposes, and they are known by numbers one, two, three, &c., counting both ways from discovery. The Whitlatch Union, the Parkinson, the Walrussia, the Park, the Granite Mountain and the Uncle Sam are the principal locations on the ledge, all of which have been developed sufficiently to test their value, and are now productive. The claims in the different locations may be aggregated by partnerships or purchase, but custom here segregates the interests so that it is not uncommon for the property of one owner or company to be distributed along the ledge, with intermediate claims owned and worked by other parties.

For the purpose of opening and working such quartz ledges, shafts are sunk at convenient intervals, usually following the dip or course of the vein, and drifts or adits are run horizontally along the ledge, connecting the shafts and exposing the ore, which is loosened by picks, bars and blasting, conveyed in cars to the shafts and raised by steam power to the surface. The same power also works the pumps and keeps the mine free from water, which, otherwise, would entirely prevent the prosecution of the work. Usually three "shifts" of men are employed, working eight hours each, and so keeping the pumps and picks constantly in motion. Upon the Whitlatch Union mine there are eighteen such incline shafts, averaging 250 feet in depth, the deepest one having reached 385 feet. All these shafts are connected by drifts, usually at two or more levels, so that a person can walk underground, along the vein, more than 1,800 feet. The extension of the Whitlatch Union, known as the Park mine, has eleven shafts of various depths, is thoroughly prospected, though not to the same extent as the other, and the present production is large and increasing. In these two locations or mines, Mr. WHITLATCH owns, as his individual property, over 2,000 feet, or ten claims—quite sufficient for the support of an economical unmarried man, it would seem, any one claim of 200 feet, properly worked, with adequate machinery, being able to pay good dividends on the well-watered stock of a Wall-street Company. The sinking of such shafts is expensive and tedious, the rock being so hard as to require constant blasting; but they often nearly or quite "pay their way," and sometimes yield a handsome profit, from the ores taken out as the work progresses.

From the mine the ore is taken to the mill, where by the use of heavy iron weights called "stamps," which are rapidly raised by steam and allowed to fall upon it, it is speedily crushed or reduced almost to an impalpable powder, in which state it is placed in tubs or pans, mixed with quicksilver, and rapidly stirred, by which process the gold is separated from the quartz and "taken up" by the quicksilver, to which it has "an affinity," and with which it readily unites. The mass thus formed is called "amalgam," and requires the services of an assayer, by whom the gold is freed from the clutch of the quicksilver, which is itself liberated for further use.

Of course, expensive machinery is required both for mining and working such ores, but the supply is abundant and permanent, and the profits great. The entire expense of mining and milling, after the mine is well opened and proper machinery in use, is less than $10 currency per ton, while the average yield of the ore from these claims, thus far, has been $31 10.

The mines in this district are only more productive than many others in the Territory because they have been more extensively opened and proved. Instead of rushing to New-York or San Francisco to sell, as soon as discovered and located, the owners have devoted their personal attention and means to their development, and only after abundant proof of its value, have any of the claims been sold, while most of them are owned and worked, for personal profit, by Mr. WHITLATCH and other permanent residents of Montana. And here I may speak a word of caution to any at the East who may be tempted to engage in mining. Unless you are prepared to "take a hand" personally, or by an experienced and tried agent, in "prospecting" and proving, it will be time enough to pay your money after you have good evidence that the mine offered you has been developed, and that its value is known. Don't place too much reliance on the statements of interested parties, nor rely too much on the glowing and golden descriptions given by irresponsible newspaper correspondents, who, I am sorry to say, are sometimes suspected of writing to order and for pay. Go into mining as you would into any other legitimate business, on business principles; purchase your mines as you would a farm, after careful inspection personally, or by a reliable expert, and then manage it yourself or secure a better man; then you need not fear a failure nor be disappointed in reference to the extent of your profits. The causes of the most of the failures of mining enterprises may be shrewdly guessed at from a consideration of these suggestions.

Helena is called a "city," as it was the day the first stake was struck, and before a house or shanty was erected. It has now a permanent population of about 7,000, but it has no municipal government or incorporation, the laws being administered and executed by township Justices of the Peace and Constables, assisted by a volunteer local Police of private watchmen who are supported by the contributions of citizens, and, by common consent, exercise the authority of legally-chosen officers. Crime is not common, and order and quiet are generally maintained, though the disposition to settle disputes by the duel has been imported from the sunny and chivalrous South. This is to be the permanent capital of the Territory and future State, and probably its chief commercial and mining city. It supports three daily papers, has comfortable hotels, and is supplied with all the necessities and as many of the luxuries of life as one would have a right to look for in so new a country.

In politics, the Territory is overwhelmingly Democratic; but there is a well-organized and vigorous Republican Party, which has two efficient and influential daily newspaper organs in this city. Just now the Republicans are somewhat exercised in relation to the Territorial Governorship under the new National Administration, the party here being a unit in favor of the appointment of Col. WILBUR F. SAUNDERS, a lawyer of great ability, who has become familiar with the wants of the Territory, and fully identified with its interests by a residence here for the past five years. The Colonel is the leading Republican of the Territory, and was the Republican candidate for delegate in Congress at the last election. The claim seems not unreasonable that such a man should receive the appointment in preference to an Eastern politician or adventurer, who has no interest in the Territory, knows nothing of its wants, and asks the appointment only as a reward for partisan services rendered elsewhere.

MALCOLM.

WASHERWOMEN.

How They Work and How They Live—What They Earn—Their Landlords and Their Non-paying Customers.

When a man who has never been taught a trade, and who has no familiarity with any tools of more complicated construction than the hod or the shovel, looks in the City for work to keep the wolf from the door, he has, notwithstanding his ignorance of labor-saving tools, machines and contrivances, a choice of several ways in which to earn his bread. There are for him the hoe, the shovel, and the broom in the Street Cleaning Department; (this is not sarkasm;) there are the pack, the crow-bar and the shovel again, of the common laborer, thousands of whom are constantly employed in work in digging cellars, opening streets, improving the public parks; there are also the rake and the wheelbarrow of those scores of sub-deputy, assistant under-gardeners employed in the parks, cemeteries and private gardens, clearing away fallen leaves or upturned stones, and all the other rubbish that constantly accumulates in such places; he can take his cotton-hook and find plenty to do along the wharves, or on the ships, or in the storehouses along the docks; even with his bare hands the unskilled male laborer can make a market for his strength and muscle, if willingness and industry are also thrown into the bargain. Where there are hundreds of vessels being loaded and unloaded, hundreds of buildings being put up, and similar heavy jobs being done, there are always huge ropes to pull, heavy beams of wood and blocks of stone to move, and plenty of other rough labor to be performed, which can be better done by human hands working under the direction of human brain, than by any sort of machinery yet invented. For many of these sorts of work, fitting and adjusting heavy beams and blocks, &c., require in the moving power just such a degree of intelligence as shall suffice to comprehend and instantly obey a word of command, and therefore human labor must be employed, though, so far as the mere strength is concerned, the iron thews and brazen muscles of the steam engine would better serve than those of a thousand men. Hence it appears, that a man with but his strength to depend on, untrained to any trade or profession, can use that strength in any one of a dozen ways to put bread and meat into his mouth.

When, however, a woman is left in the deplorable strait of having to earn her own living by the labor of her hands, if those hands know not the use of the needle or the knitting-pins, or other feminine implements, they must per force employ themselves at the washtub and with the scrubbing-brush. There seems really little or no demand for the unskilled labor of women save in these two ways: she must either wash or scrub. To be sure, there are certain other employments wherein females engage, which require no teaching to learn, and demand the exertion of little or no skill in being learned; among these are picking and sorting rags, gathering bones, &c., but on close examination it will be found that these elegant employments are almost monopolized by a few foreigners, who so rigorously exclude newcomers therefrom that these ways cannot be said to be open to the free competition of that great army of women who must earn their bread by the simple industry of their unskilled hands.

Of course, if a woman of this ignorant, poor class is a capitalist, she will have her ambitions, dependent for its direction on the amount of said capital, and also more especially on the nationality of the individual. If she be from the Emerald Isle, and the amount of money she can spare for investment in business amounts to, say $3 50, she will, of course, appropriate the best part of the sidewalk on the corner of a convenient street, and go into the apple and peanut business. This curious inclination of the female Americo-Hibernian to go into trade, has never been satisfactorily accounted for. But then, the Irish*man* who can command money enough to purchase a cart will go into the rag and bottle business, just as certainly as the Irish*woman* will, under similar conditions, gravitate to the candy and fruit trade aforementioned; and when the man can achieve a broken-down old horse to drag his cart, he mounts the seat thereof, and drives his steed with all the pride of a Roman charioteer. In either of these cases, it is almost superfluous to add, should fortune crown their venture and comparative wealth result, the avails are invested in the renting of some basement or cellar, wherefrom "poteen" and other necessaries of life may be dispensed to the patrons of the newly-established "grocery."

To return, however, to the proper course of our remarks: We wished to show that, in nine cases out of ten, the woman of no education, compelled to put her unskilled labor into the market for sale, adds another one to the noble army of washers and scrubbers. To be sure, a certain sort of skill is necessary to the proper washing of shirts and cleaning of windows; but it is of a style very speedily acquired, and is also of that sort which may be learned in a very few lessons, "without a master;" and, indeed, we may say there can scarcely be named a calling which does not admit of various degrees of proficiency. One shoveler of coal will brag of superior neatness of his work; and the boys who make a pretence of keeping the crossings clean, and a business of begging for pennies, will talk of the artistic skill necessary to properly sweep round the base of a hydrant or the bottom of a lamp-post.

In the large hotels the washing, both of the bed and table linen, and of personal apparel, is accomplished for the most part by means of proper machinery, the steam engine doing the bulk of the hard work, and also providing the heat for drying out the surplus water. There are also large establishments fitted up as public laundries, wherein are also found all proper appliances for securing economy of labor and neatness of results, and wherein work is done for any and all customers at fixed and reasonable prices. Every private house, built and fitted with all the "modern conveniences," has its stationary tubs, its proper arrangements of hot and cold water, its drying rooms, &c., for the accomplishment of the family washing.

But the ordinary "washerwoman" has none of these conveniences. That hard-worked female who haunts boarding-houses to secure the inestimable privilege of "doing the gentlemen's washing"—who carries off at twilight huge bundles of soiled linen under that inevitable no-colored shawl, and in lieu thereof returns in a day or two thereafter, starch-smelling packages neatly covered with a white handkerchief, with its four corners pinned together—this professional lady knows nothing of steam pipes, patent wringers and mangles. The wash-tub, the copper boiler, the pine table and the flat-iron are the only machinery she employs, beside the strength of her own parboiled hands and the grease of her own sad elbows. A recent visit to a tenement-house in Twenty-sixth-street, or rather to a block of tenement-houses, inhabited by many washerwomen, gave opportunity for the collection of the following facts: The row consists of ten houses, built and owned by one man, and arranged with all the modern discoveries for packing the greatest number of people into the smallest space. Five of these houses are in front and five in the rear, a narrow and indescribably filthy courtyard separating the five fronting the street from the others. They are all built on the same plan, and are filled with families as follows: On each basement floor are two, and on each other floor two, giving eight families to each house, or eighty families in this one little nest which pay rent to one landlord. The houses are but three stories high, having been put up a number of years ago, before builders had acquired the habit of making the most possible of their sky-room by carrying their structures to a height of eight or nine stories. It so happens that there are a great many unmarried men employed or boarding in the neighborhood, and therefore the percentage of washerwomen is unusually large. To show something of the struggle, made by these persons for a living, we give the substance of the stories of a dozen or more of them visited in the course of a morning.

The "suites" of rooms are so arranged that each family has one room for a living and working room, and a small bedroom connecting therewith. This latter room was formerly dark and entirely unventilated, until the Board of Health recently compelled the landlord to cut a small window from each into the hall. The rents for these apartments are as follows: In the front house, basement, per month, $7; first floor, $8; second floor, $8 50; third floor, $7 50—the rooms at the back end of the hall are half a dollar less per month on each story. In the rear houses the rents are about half a dollar less per room than in the front ones, and for this reason this class of tenants, to whom the merest trifle of money is an object, almost invariably seek the rear houses, which are always filled first.

The rent is invariably paid in advance to either the landlord in person, or to his agent, who, like the "grubber, Pancks," in *Little Dorrit*, makes his visits to this "Bleeding-Heart Yard" at the first of every month with the greatest punctuality. This advance payment is imperative. One of our informants, a soldier's widow, said that after living in one room in Thirty-third-street for three years and paying her money always in advance, sickness overtook her, and one month she was compelled to ask for indulgence. The answer was that if the money was not ready the next morning her things would be pitched into the street. The woman pawned, by the good offices of a neighbor, for she could not go out herself, her tubs and irons, and got the money. On another occasion the same landlord set into the street the furniture of a woman with four children, who was two days behind with her rent; a storm came on, and every stick of her few things would have been ruined had not her poor neighbors taken them into their already-crowded rooms, and out of their scanty means provided also for the mother and the four children until she somewhat recovered and could provide for them herself.

The landlord has another terrible advantage. Suppose that, the very day after he has pocketed his advance rent for a month, his house should burn, he will not repay to his tenants a solitary dollar of their money, although of course he honestly owes to each of them either the money she has prepaid or a month's shelter. To one of our informants this very thing happened. She lived in a house in Reade-street, which was so damaged by fire and water ten days after the first of the month, that all the tenants had to vacate, and the landlord would not repay a penny of their hard-earned money.

The testimony is universal among poor people, that the Irish are the worst and most heartless landlords to their own people; from an American they may, in case of trouble, have some hope of leniency, but an Irish landlord's heart is stone.

The poor pittance received by the washerwoman for her heavy drudgery, or by the housecleaner for her scrubbing and cleaning, is so wretchedly small that it seems a great shame that it should not be always paid the instant it is earned. Yet, on this point again is the testimony unanimous—their greatest suffering is not from lack of work, but from that want of consideration on the part of wealthy people who employ them, and then, not knowing or not remembering that the money which is a trifle to them is all that the laborer has to depend on, say carelessly, "Oh, I haven't got the change now—you can call to-morrow." The poor, weary drudge dares not complain for fear of losing, not, perhaps, the money already earned, but the chance of earning more in that house, and she turns away hungry and heart-sick. To be sure the woman herself gets her day's food in the house where she does a day's work, but in nine out of ten cases she has children or old people at home, who need the comforts the day's money should purchase. One poor woman said that in the house of a certain rich lady for whom she had worked several years, she always puts in her pocket part of her own dinner, that she may be certain of having something to carry to the "childher" at night; being never certain that this careless lady will "have the change," or, in fact, will think of her at all. Little does the man who complains of the "blue Monday," with its washing-day steam and discomfort, know of the wretched life of the woman who occasionally is called in to do his housecleaning; how she lives in a perpetual atmosphere of slop and suds and soap; how faithfully she toils for those dependent on her, and often how she so much really needs the scanty sum she earns in his eminently-respectable house, that her poor heart throbs with as great anxiety lest her ten shillings be not promptly paid, as did ever his for a hoped-for rise in Erie.

There can be but one thing worse than delaying unreasonably and in pure carelessness the pay of these toiling women, and that is, never to pay them at all; this fact is, however, so well known and universally acknowledged that it ever has been, and doubtless ever will be, to accuse a man of the depth of all meanness, to say of him that he would even cheat his washerwoman.

STEAMBOAT EXPLOSIONS.

Cause of the Explosion of the Glide—The Valves and Steam Gauges Tampered With.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* publishes a copy of the report recently forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury by Major WILLIAM ROGERS, Supervising Inspector of Steamers for that district, relative to the explosion of the boilers of the steamer *Glide* on the morning of the 13th of January last, whereby fifteen persons lost their lives, including the two engineers. The Inspector says that everything about the boilers of this boat appeared to be in a safe working condition on the 24th of August last, when the boilers were officially inspected; and that he is informed by the local Inspector that the engineer of the boat reported everything in a safe condition but a few days before the disaster. In conclusion he says:

It is a very disagreeable duty to be obliged to censure the conduct of those who, by their own temerity, have lost their lives; but our duty to the public, and as a warning to other engineers in like circumstances, we are obliged to do it. The evidence in this case appears to be conclusive that *the engineers were in the practice of tampering with the Government and other valves* after leaving port, so as to be able to carry a much higher pressure than was allowed by the Inspector's certificate. It is in evidence that *this course was pursued at least three months* prior to the explosion. The sworn statement of the watchman and one of the firemen, proves this. The watchman states that about 11:30 P. M. a leak was reported to be in one of the boilers, and that the engineer on watch reduced the pressure in consequence to 120 pounds—it being at 140 at the time. The watchman also states that about 12, midnight, the "doctor" was repaired (packed)—the engines running at full speed during the time; and that he did not notice the engineer, who came on watch at or near 12 o'clock, try his water from that time till the explosion took place. Taking these two last statements of the watchman into consideration, would indicate low water in the boilers, which may have been the case, and helped to produce the explosion—the boilers being already weakened by previous over-pressure.

The dying words of one of the engineers, "that he hoped God would forgive him for what he had done," clearly indicates that he knew something was wrong with the boilers, for which he considered himself responsible. That something was wrong with the boilers is proven conclusively by a fireman who left the boat two trips previous to the explosion, because, as he stated, "I left the boat because I got afraid of her." This fireman states that he assisted—by direction of the engineer—in tampering with the valves, and that it was the practice to do so on every trip after leaving port; that the engineers carried 140 pounds, according to their gauge. These gauges are very apt to be wrong, and when an engineer would tamper with the valves, he would also be likely to do so with the steam gauge, so as to make them show less pressure than there really was.

There is evidence which would go to show that other persons besides the engineer and firemen were cognizant of these unlawful practices, and encouraged the same. Circumstances, however, render it impossible for us to use this evidence in a manner that would be of benefit to the service.

In conclusion, we believe that it is clearly shown that the boilers of the *Glide* exploded in consequence of being weakened by previous over-pressure, with, perhaps the assistance of low water at the time; and that, in this case, the law has no remedy, the responsible parties having paid the penalty of their just sins with their lives.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM ROGERS,
Supervising Inspector.

A POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Abstract of a Proposed Bill to Establish Such a System.

The Philadelphia *Press* gives the subjoined abstract of a bill which, it says, will soon be brought before Congress, to establish a postal telegraph system, and to incorporate a United States postal telegraph company:

Sections 1 and 2 authorize the Postmaster-General to establish a postal telegraph system, with provisions:

First—For the establishment of postal telegraph offices in every city and village of 5,000 inhabitants and over, at the capital of each State, at railroad stations, and at such other places on the lines of the wires as the business may require.

Second—The prepayment of messages by stamps, and their reception at every postal telegraph office, post office, sub-office and street letter-box.

Third—The transmission of messages by telegraph between postal telegraph offices by contract with a telegraph company.

Fourth—The special and immediate free delivery of every message by carriers, within the limits of free delivery, or within one mile of every postal telegraph office where there is no free delivery, and the delivery at special rates beyond such limits.

Fifth—The free transmission by mail when received at or destined to any place not a telegraph office.

Sixth—The transmission by telegraph of money orders, for the repetition of messages and other special messages.

Seventh—The forwarding of the originals and all copies of messages not delivered to the dead letter office.

Eighth—Authorizing the Postmaster to make such other provisions as are required to perfect the system.

The third section requires the Postmaster-General to receive bids from any telegraph company for the transmission of messages according to the provisions of the act.

The bid to contain provisions for the construction of the lines required, and their connection with every office established on the lines by the Postmaster-General. To contain the rates for the transmission of the following classes of messages for each and every 500 miles or fractional part thereof:

First—Messages of twenty words, including date, address and signature.

Second—Similar messages when transmitted by night.

Third—Local messages to be transmitted between postal telegraph offices where the distance does not exceed six miles; provided, however, that no bid shall be received in which the rate for a message of twenty words exceeds twenty cents for each five hundred miles.

Fourth—Single messages of not less than five hundred words, and daily messages of an average length of not less than five hundred words, for the term of one year, when transmitted between the hours of 6 P. M. and 7 A. M., and when transmitted between the hours of 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

Fifth—Messages to be transmitted for railroad companies relating exclusively to the business of such company.

Sixth—Press messages when transmitted by night and when by day, rates not to exceed five mills a word by night and seven and one-half by day, and $20 a mile for the exclusive yearly use of a wire by night.

The lowest rates for the exclusive use of one or more wires for a term of not less than three months, and for the leasing of lines by the year.

Section 4 authorizes the Postmaster-General to make a contract in accordance with the provisions of the act for a term of ten years.

Such contracts to contain provision for the transmission of messages between the postal telegraph offices, and for providing the necessary lines and equipments for the testing of the lines from time to time.

For the construction of new lines, and the addition of more wires, as the business of the country requires. Provision for the construction and repair of such lines and wires by the Postmaster-General, at the expense of the Company, if they shall fail to construct and repair them. The cost to be deducted from the sums in his hands due it.

Agreement to furnish room at the postal telegraph offices for the employes and instruments of the Company.

For monthly payment of the amount due the company.

That the rates shall be reduced by the Postmaster-General from time to time, provided the profits of the Company are not thereby reduced below ten per cent. on a cost of $200 for each mile of wire.

Section 5 fixes the rate of postage on each message of twenty words at five cents.

Sections 6 and 7 define the duties of Postmasters, and fix penalties by fines and imprisonment for disclosing the contents of any message.

Section 8 prescribes returns to be made to the Postmaster-General by the contracting party, and gives it the benefit of the act of 1866. Section 9 authorizes the Postmaster-General to prescribe all necessary rules. Sections 10, 11 and 12 incorporate the United States Postal Telegraph Company, with power to contract with the Postmaster-General for the performance of the postal telegraph service required by the act, its capital limited to $200 for each mile of wire owned by the Company. Section 13 requires the Company chartered by the bill, to make a contract at the rates before named, if no bid is received for a less sum, and if the Postmaster-General shall offer to make the contract with them. In case they refuse, then so much of the act as relates to the incorporation of the Company shall be void. Section 14 authorizes Congress to alter or amend the act.

New Schemes for Taxation in Delaware.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Bulletin.

DOVER, Del., Wednesday, March 17, 1869.

Several Tax bills have been introduced into the House by the Committee on Ways and Means, the first of which relates to taxing railroads and canals in the State. Owing to the refusal of the P. W. and B. Railroad Company to pay the alleged unconstitutional tax of ten cents on each passenger going over the road through this State, suit has been entered by the State to collect, if possible, said tax. This is all the tax which has heretofore been exacted from the road, which in itself has been sufficient to pay the interest on the State debt and create a small sinking fund beside. In addition to the tax thus paid the present bill provides for the collection of an additional tax of —— per cent. on the income of the Company, and one-fifth of one per cent. on the gross receipts and the cash value of each share of stock held in the State. Each locomotive is taxed $100, each passenger car $25, and each freight car and truck $10. The Railroad Company will pay assessments made against the road, but will collect it from the people of the State in the way of higher rates for travel and freight.

Following close upon the heels of this bill comes another of more general character, imposing heavy taxes upon the manufacturing interests of the State. One-half of one per cent. on the gross receipts of all manufactories is to be collected, and one-fifth of one per cent. is assessed upon the gross receipts of all descriptions of merchants. One-half one per cent. is also assessed upon the face of all bonds and mortgages. The third Tax bill introduced taxes national and State banks one-half of one per cent. on the cash value of each share of stock held in such banks.

Complaints and remonstrances are pouring in from all sections of the State against the enactment of such an oppressive law. Party lines are forgotten, and a general uprising of the people is imminent. The State, before the late war, was free from debt. The debt under which the State is now laboring was created for the purpose of paying her citizens for staying at home if drafted the sum of $300, but not one solitary cent was ever given to the patriotic citizen who volunteered his services in the hour of his country's need. Truly she has sown to the wind and is now reaping the whirlwind.

Another revenue scheme has been introduced into the Legislature in the shape of a lottery grant. It is proposed to charter a lottery company by the payment of a bonus of $600,000, to be paid to the State in forty-seven annual payments of $15,000 each, and the money thus received is to be applied to the payment of the State bonds at maturity. This proposition, notwithstanding its immoral tendency, meets with such favorable support from the members of the Legislature, under the peculiar financial difficulties of the State, that the prospect of the passage of the bill is, under the circumstances, rendered at least favorable.

Although several revenue bills have been introduced, they are of such an unpopular character that some entirely new plan may yet be devised to extricate the State from its unpleasant dilemma, but it cannot be done without money, and that commodity is very scarce in Delaware.

Conviction and Sentence of an Express Robber.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 17.

The trial of GEO. A. ALLEN, charged with robbing the express messenger of the Adams Express Company of $7,000 last August, was commenced and concluded yesterday in the Criminal Court. The robbery was effected in the same manner that Mr. JOHNSON and his pals robbed an express messenger two or three years ago, and JOHNSON jocosely accuses ALLEN of "infringing on his patent." A package, represented to be valuable, was sent by express, by one of the robbers, directed to a certain number on Second-street, and when Mr. CROSS, the messenger, went to the room indicated to deliver it, he had in his possession money packages valued at $7,000. On entering the room he was immediately set upon by several men, who knocked him down with an iron bar, and then administered chloroform to make him unconscious and powerless to resist. When Mr. CROSS recovered possession of his faculties, the robbers were gone, and with them all his money packages, the thieves leaving only a small jewelry-box of small value. It was supposed that the rough treatment he had received would so confuse his senses that he would be unable to give a coherent account of the affair; but being an old typo, accustomed to "minding his p's and q's," and possessing a clear head and an Indian-like memory of faces, he related the whole affair with remarkable clearness, and gave such an accurate description of the robbers that one of them (ALLEN) was arrested and brought to trial.

At the last term of the Court ALLEN expressed a desire to plead guilty, provided the lowest penalty (two years) would be inflicted. The Adams Express, however, objected to this proposal, and ALLEN was forced to stand his trial. The result was, ALLEN was convicted, the jury hesitating only ten minutes, and fixing his punishment at twelve years in the Penitentiary.

ALLEN is a young man, apparently about 22 years of age, of genteel appearance, and rather prepossessing countenance. He has a cool, resolute look, and up to this time has refused to betray his accomplices or "raise his plant"—that is, divulge the hiding-place of the stolen treasure.

THE INDIANS.

Reported Critical Position of General Custer—Trouble with the Pawnees.

From the St. Louis Republican, March 12.

No late intelligence was received yesterday at military headquarters regarding General CUSTER, but gentlemen just arrived from the Plains bring reports of startling import regarding the situation of our Indian difficulties. An officer from Fort Craig, New-Mexico, two hundred miles below Santa Fe, who arrived yesterday morning, brings some important information, which may be regarded as reliable. While at Fort Hays he learned that General CUSTER had been corraled by the Indians, having been impeded on his march from Fort Cobb to Hays, he having been ordered to return to Leavenworth. CUSTER's men, it was reported, were nearly without horses, and the impression prevailed among those best informed, that the General and his command were in a tight place. No news had been received from him up to Sunday night. He is corraled by the Indians under Santana, Little Raven and Lone Wolf, and some Cheyenne chiefs who were, it was reported, allowed to leave the Reservation at Fort Cobb under a solemn promise that they would use their influence in bringing in their bands; instead of which, it would appear, they have gone on the war-path. Though not altogether improbable, the report, from the difficulty of obtaining authentic particulars, must be taken for the present with some degree of allowance. The people on the Smoky Hill route are too ready to believe in every flying rumor, more particularly the imputation of treachery, which they are so ready to attribute to the Indian character. When Satana last appeared at Ellsworth he would have been shot by the citizens, were it not for the interference of some cooler heads.

On Friday last, five Pawnees came into Ellsworth for the purpose of begging; some of the roughs attempted to arrest them under a pretence of an order from Fort Harker, directing the arrest of all Indians who came into the place. These Indians were friendly Pawnees, and there was no evidence of any intention to do harm. Two of them submitted, but the other three, refusing to surrender themselves, were pursued and shot down. Two of them were killed in the town, and the third one was shot down on the creek, as he was attempting to make his escape, by a boy aged about sixteen years. The two arrested were finally released, and not taken to the fort. Those killed, it is reported, were scalped by the roughs. On Saturday a band of twenty-five Pawnee warriors came into Ellsworth, armed to the teeth, with their quivers open, and remained some time. They were insolent, and threatened to burn the town in less than a month if the murderers of their brethren were not delivered up. They saw one of the scalps of a dead Pawnee nailed against the house of one of the citizens, and pointed at it with mutterings of indignation. It was also reported that an honorable discharge from service in the United States army was found in the pocket of one of the Pawnees killed. A large number of Pawnees were known to be hovering about the town, and a detachment of troops were sent after them from Harker, but the Indians dodged them, and the troops returned without getting sight of the Indians. It was generally believed that should the Pawnees, who have heretofore been considered friendly, unite with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Kiowas, that one of the most terrible Indian wars that has yet been waged on the Plains will break out this Spring. This would certainly be the result if the rumors in regard to the attack on CUSTER should prove correct, as it is expected that the Indians would naturally be goaded on to avenge the recent slaughter of their brethren on the Waschita.

There was a report that a fight occurred some ten days ago, between some troops from Harker and the Pawnees, in which seven of the latter were killed. According to this report, General SIBLEY sent out to the Pawnees word, if they were friendly to come in, and they replied by returning an insulting answer. They were camped about thirteen miles southwest of Harker, and a detachment was sent out after sundown, when, according to the report, they were surprised and seven of them killed.

Our informant states that when he left New-Mexico there were between 6,000 and 7,000 Navajoes at Fort Wingate, sixty miles west of Albuquerque. They leave their women and children, and go off into other parts of the country and steal stock.

Colonel ANDW. W. EVANS, of the Third Cavalry, has gone out to take command, in the place of Colonel HART, relieved. The supplies are short. Difficulties are constantly occurring between the Navajoes and the half-civilized Pueblas, who are killing off each other. General G. W. GETTY has taken steps to put a stop to hostilities between these jealous tribes.

Some time ago two Chiefs of the Comanches and two Chiefs of the Kiowas, one of the latter of whom was a brother of Satanta, went off to join the Comanches on the Staked Plains. These chiefs very lately came into Santa Fe, stating that they represented some 300 warriors, who were encamped only twenty suns (days) east of Stanton, and that they desired to make a treaty with General GETTY. While they were thus engaged in negotiating and lounging about town, some Mexicans told them they were going to hang them, and the Chiefs, becoming alarmed for their safety, left in the night without their animals. Their proffers of peace were thus cut short by the interference of the stupid Mexicans, and it was thought they would infuse a spirit of vengeance among the tribes they represented.

Notable Prisoners in the Maine State Prison.

Correspondence of the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

THOMASTON, Friday, March 12, 1869.

Through the courtesy of Deputy Warden BURTON I visited the State Prison this morning. The discipline appeared to be excellent, and the prison and prisoners cleanly. The first prisoner that met my eye was a venerable and patriarchal form, moving with solemn tread through the prison aisles, with the bearing of a saint but the coat of a sinner. He was JACK HALE, the veteran horse thief. He has become an institution as much as the prison itself, in which most of his life has been passed. He belongs to the prison aristocracy; his dignified mein is evidence of his superiority. He is over 80 years of age. His last achievement was two horses and a Communion service—the Communion service was a vagary. His principle ordinarily is "steal horses only." The theft of the Communion service is only a freak of genius.

The Bowdoinham bank robbers, SIMMS, BARTLETT and MAGUIRE, are by no means the nobby Bowery boys they appeared when on trial at Bath. Their jaunty, confident air is changed. BARTLETT is in the paint shop. SIMMS and MAGUIRE are in the carriage shop. BARTLETT is one of the best workmen in the prison. He has never given the slightest trouble to the officers. MAGUIRE is also orderly; SIMMS is not vicious, but mischievous. SIMMS' cell contains several pictures, and a big curl of hair, supposed to be one of his wife's ringlets, depends over a little mirror by the side of his cot.

GEORGE KNIGHT, the murderer of his wife in Poland in 1857, has been in the prison over twelve years, is less fleshy and looks older than when he was committed. He stands at a bench in the blacksmith shop and works daily on the iron work of the carriage department. We noticed that his lips were in constant motion; evidently he was muttering to himself. He is a brutal, cold-blooded man, and if anybody deserves hanging, he is the man. He is greatly troubled by this thought—that everybody believes he is guilty, despite his persistent denial of guilt.

PREBLE, who murdered his wife in the road just north of Little Androscoggin Bridge, in Auburn, in 1861, works in the blacksmith shop by the side of DOYLE, who raped and murdered the little girl in Strong, in 1863. PREBLE is a most villainous-looking man—a man one would not care to meet anywhere. Rum did it.

PATRICK GRIFFIN, who murdered his wife in Lewiston, in 1861, is chief of the cooking department, and when we saw him was busy stirring a big cauldron boiling full with a stew for the prisoners' dinner. GRIFFIN is fat as FALSTAFF and quite as happy. Evidently he is satisfied with his condition, and don't care to change it. Rum did it.

INDUSTRIES OF THE PRISON.

The prison is evidently under excellent management. The carriage department is now turning out some excellent work—the character of work having greatly improved the past few years. The sales of goods—shoes and carriages—the past year, have aggregated nearly $63,000, and the net income is $22,000. Many of the convicts are taught excellent trades. We noticed in the paint shop a young man from Lewiston whose term will expire next week, who is an excellent carriage painter. He had no trade when he entered the institution.

SENATOR HARLAN'S DEFENCE.—In reply to charges implicating him in land and railroad jobs in his official capacity, Senator HARLAN has written a letter to the Davenport (Iowa) *Gazette*, in which he denies that he is rich. He says he owns stock in the First National Bank, of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, to the amount of $1,500; bonds of the Territory (now State) of Nebraska, to the amount of $2,500; a farm of fifty acres in Henry County, Iowa, for which he paid $2,000 eight or ten years ago; eighty acres of unimproved land in the same county, costing $4 or $5 per acre; and three hundred and twenty acres of wild land in Cass County, Iowa, bought of the United States at $1 25 an acre, before he entered the Senate. He says he owns no property outside of Iowa, and has no income worth mentioning beside his Senatorial salary. His last year's taxes were a little less than $175.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 21, 1869.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The disturbances in Andalusia in consequence of the conscription are reported as quelled, and that part of the country tranquil.

Mr. GLADSTONE's Irish Church disestablishment bill will come up for debate in the British House of Commons on Friday. Sir JOHN GRAY, member from Kilkenny, regarded the Established Church in Ireland as a badge of conquest. Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, on gaining the floor, delivered a long and able address in favor of the measure. He said the Established English Church has the assent of a majority, but in Ireland it was quite different. He considered the opponents to the bill had utterly failed to prove that the opinion of the civilized world was hostile to the bill, as they had claimed.

CUBA.

The baggage of the political prisoners condemned to imprisonment at Fernando Po, was sent on board the steamer yesterday at Havana, and the expedition is announced to sail to-day positively.

A skirmish occurred recently at Villa Clara, when the insurgent leader, MOYA, was captured, and subsequently shot. A steamer arrived at Havana yesterday from Spain with one thousand additional troops.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday a memorial relative to the dangerous condition of the lighthouse at Atlantic City, N. J., was presented. Certain petitions to remove political disabilities were introduced and referred. Several minor bills and resolutions were either introduced or called up, the most important being to reduce the ocean postage and to improve the navigation of the Delaware. The expiration of the morning hour brought up the bill to repeal the Tenure-of-Office act as unfinished business. Mr. VICKERS made an argument in support of this bill, and Mr. THAYER made a modification in his resolution relative to the report of appointments to be made by the President. A protracted debate ensued on the proposed measure, but, as on former days, the vote was postponed by Executive Session, and cannot be had until Monday or Tuesday.

GENERAL.

The express train going West on the Great Western Railway, ran off the track yesterday near Beachville, Canada. The sleeping car was precipitated over a twelve-foot embankment, and several persons were injured, one being in a critical condition. The wounded were removed to London and properly cared for.

The Washington *Star* says that the petition sent there in favor of CHARLES S. SPENCER for United States Attorney for the Southern District of New-York is signed by about one thousand—judges, lawyers and others, embodies about fifty pages of names and is handsomely bound in Turkey morocco.

The Common Council of Boston has voted the sum of $7,279,324 to pay the current expenses of the city and country for the next financial year.

A Chicago paper says that Major ALEXANDER M. CRAWFORD arrived in St. Louis on Thursday from Fort Craig, New-Mexico, and reported to General NICHOLS that General CUSTER was corraled by Santanta, Little Raven and Lone Wolf, between Forts Cobb and Hays; that his men were nearly all dismounted, but he thought he would be able to fight his way through.

The bill for the consolidation of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad and the Hartford and Springfield Road failed to receive a third reading in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Friday.

On Thursday morning Mrs. JENNY ALSOP, living near Fort Wayne, Ind., while engaged in putting her house in order, in the absence of her husband and the other members of the household, accidentally discharged a loaded gun, the contents passing through her breast, causing instant death.

Mr. NIEMEIR, Treasurer of the St. Paul's German Evangelical Protestant Church in Cincinnati, has been arrested in Detroit, he having absconded with a large amount of the Church funds.

One HENRY M. BRAGG, a Bostonian, has been arrested in Hamilton, Canada, he having been accused of successful swindling and forgery. He is now on the way to Boston under guard.

An extensive fire occurred yesterday in the shoe and leather store of JAS. A. HALL, in Louisville, Ky., when a loss of $10,000 was sustained.

A resolution was introduced recently in the Arkansas Legislature, declaring the new Speaker of the House a non-resident of the State, and disqualified. The matter was referred to a committee. A resolution was also introduced declaring F. R. WRIGHT, Clerk of the House, to be guilty of malfeasance in office, and declaring the position vacant.

The St. Louis, Mo., City Council have granted to the Iron Mountain, North Missouri, and Pacific Railroad Companies the right to extend their tracks to the levee. As this will enable them to reach the elevator on the river bank, a greater impetus to the grain trade is anticipated.

Senator FESSENDEN's father, General SAMUEL FESSENDEN, died on Friday night, at Portland, Me., at the advanced age of 85 years.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in Rochester the flames originating in J. COFFEE's cigar factory, in rear of Masonic Hall. The losses amount to $20,000, only partially covered by insurance.

The Directors of the James Steam Mills held a meeting at Newburyport, on Thursday. The Committee chosen to audit the late Treasurer's books made a report that the books had been carefully examined and they showed a deficiency of $25,867 04.

Hon. WILLIAM T. HAMILTON, of Maryland, is rapidly recovering from his late serious illness, and, should no change for the worse occur, will soon be able to take his seat in the United States Senate.

Colonel RICHARD E. RICHARDSON, formerly of the Twenty-sixth New-York Regiment of Volunteers, died at his residence near Deansville, N. Y., on Thursday last. Colonel RICHARDSON participated with his regiment in nearly all the great battles fought by the Army of the Potomac.

Three men of the crew of the ship *Tabor*, which sailed from Baltimore to Yokohama, who mutinied when the ship was off Annapolis Roads, were brought to Baltimore on Friday, and are now in prison. Two of them are badly wounded by being shot by the mate when in revolt.

At Frederick, Md., a few days since, a colored man named GEORGE THURMAN was on trial for the murder of an unknown white man, whom he had killed while engaged to pilot him over the mountain. After the Judge had charged the jury, an insane man arose in the crowded room and solemnly proclaimed the innocence of the accused, and threatened, if he was found guilty, that the town should be destroyed. He was removed from the Court, and the jury retired. They shortly returned with a verdict of guilty, and THURMAN was sentenced to death.

Ex-President JOHNSON arrived yesterday at his home in Greenville, Tenn., and, despite the unpropitious weather, was warmly welcomed by his neighbors. In his reply to the addresses presented, Mr. JOHNSON alluded to the great contest he had waged in defence of constitutional rights, and declared himself not broken but bent by the tempest he had encountered. He announced an intention of remaining in private life for the present.

In the Michigan Assembly a day or two since, while the bill to organize the township of Colfax was pending its final passage, a motion was made to strike out Colfax and insert in lieu thereof "Boris." The motion, however, did not prevail.

Both Houses of the Georgia Legislature have adjourned *sine die*. In the Senate on Thursday a motion was made to reconsider the indefinite postponement of the Fifteenth Amendment, which being sustained, the amendment was put on its final passage and defeated by a vote of 20 to 12.

The trustees of Asbury University, Indiana, at their recent meeting, decided to contract immediately for a new college building to cost $100,000, the corner-stone of which is to be laid in June. It will contain a splendid chapel and two fine society-rooms, to be named after the persons who will give $10,000 and $5,000 respectively to their erection.

The Pensacola and Georgia Railroad and the Tallahassee Railroad were sold yesterday at public sale in Tallahassee, Fla. The first brought $1,220,000, and the other $155,000.

The contest in the South Carolina Legislature on the question of granting aid to certain railroads, was yesterday defeated. The General Assembly will adjourn on the 24th inst.

The State tax assessed in Maine for the ensuing year will amount to $1,129,030, or seven mills on the dollar of the present valuation. This is an increase of two mills over that of last year, and has been occasioned by providing for a sinking fund to liquidate the war debts that are to be assumed by the State.

SANFORD M. HODGES, a bank clerk at Northampton, Mass., committed suicide yesterday by shooting himself. His accounts were found to be correct, and the motive for the act is unknown.

In his charge to the Grand Jury, Judge HAGARTY, of Hamilton, Canada, referring to the killing of a British officer by a young man of that city, deprecated in strong terms the growing feeling that a man may waylay and murder any person whom he fancies may have wounded his honor. He said a return to the old practice of duelling would be far better than the toleration of such murders. He regretted that some of the journals had espoused the cause of the young man who had thus taken the life of another.

The Pennsylvania Senate has at last passed the bill to allow parties in interest to testify in all civil suits.

The San Francisco Chamber of Commerce have made an investigation into the subject of the Alaska Fur Trade, and have come out in favor of abolishing the existing restrictions against killing young and female seals. The Chamber has also prepared a bill to afford ample protection and at the same time open trade with American enterprise, and also favors the establishment of a Territorial Government over Alaska. Congress will be urged to speedy action in order that emigration may be encouraged.

Material changes have been made in the New-Jersey State militia law, which are now going into effect.

Yesterday morning a mass of rock and earth, weighing several thousand tons, fell from the hill in the rear of the new brewery of EBLING BROS., in Morrisania, crushing in the rear of the brewery and doing damage to the amount of $5,000.

About $1,500,000 has been remitted from Cuba to a private banker in this City, the interest on which is to be devoted to the sick and wounded of the patriot army.

The Erie Railroad Company, receding from its purpose to do express business over its road, has renewed its contract with the old express company.

Our Prison System.

One of the most noteworthy parts of Governor HOFFMAN's inaugural message to the Legislature, was that which related to our prison system, and particularly to the discipline and the employment of prisoners. We took pains to call attention especially, at the time, to the Governor's proposition to set apart a small portion of the convict's earnings, while in prison, so as to furnish him with the means, at discharge, to begin life anew.

We now observe that an analogous suggestion, though different in form, is made by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction of the City of New-York, in the report to which we drew attention yesterday. The Commissioners note that, in what they call "the rare instance of the desire of amendment," there is no provision made whereby the discharged convict can earn an honest livelihood, except through the limited means of the Prison Association. And, in the absence of such a provision, men discharged from the Penitentiary are almost forced, certainly tempted, to resort to their old associates and their vicious courses for the very means of subsistence. Now, as the Prison Association expended, in 1867, for the relief of discharged prisoners throughout the State, only $1,887, the exceptional nature of this relief is almost too slight to take into account, considering the scores of thousands of convicts in prison every year.

We think the recommendation of the Commissioners that an appropriation be made by the Supervisors of New-York to the Prison Association for this specific purpose, namely, to be expended by them in their discretion on prisoners discharged from the Penitentiary, is worthy of much consideration. Broader in scope and more permanent, as well as more logical in its policy, is the proposition of Governor HOFFMAN that a certain small part of the prisoner's wages be reserved for delivery to him on the expiration of his term of sentence. It is very clear that, in this latter case, not only would the temptation and the despair which so often follow discharge be removed, but there would be incentive for exertion and for good conduct furnished in the prospect.

It is clear, at all events, that a fatal prison odor now hangs about the convict, be he never so well disposed. For the first few days, or weeks, or months, after discharge, he often finds no career open to him, save one connected with crime. The community is not to blame for regarding with distrust the newly-discharged convict; and yet it is difficult for him to live honestly if debarred of ordinary chances of living. If he have but the means to buy clothes, to go by rail or ship to some distant land, where he can begin life anew, if he have the wherewithal to live for awhile, till honest employment is secured, temptation is at least less strong for him.

But the truth is that, as the Commissioners say, our whole prison system is defective in having no higher aim than to secure the safety of the prisoner, and exact from him the maximum amount of work of which he is capable. If their idea be true, that the object of imprisonment is threefold—to separate the offender from the society whose laws he has broken, to punish him for breaking them, and to reform him—we must then conclude, as they do, that "the third and most important part is rarely, if ever, attained or even attempted." It is rather, indeed, a subject of ridicule by most keepers of prisons. And, though perhaps it is a "hard saying," it is a true one, that "the reformation of a convict is, by this class of officials, deemed as absurd and impracticable as is the transmutation of the baser metals into gold by the man of science; and, under the present system of prison discipline, it may be regarded as impossible, for there is no incentive to good conduct, no reward is held out to the prisoner to excite the desire of amendment, or any effort made to bring up from the depths of his depravity and crime the germ of true manhood within him."

But we diverge into the broad subject of the reformatory province of prison discipline; and our purpose was rather to treat of the single question of the needs of the prisoner on discharge. It will be seen that the Commissioners note that same need for the City and the Penitentiary which Governor HOFFMAN has noted in general for the State and the prisons; and probably both classes of the proposed remedies for existing evils could be brought into play with advantage.

Fashionable Travel to Europe.

The noble army of tourists are beginning to leave for Europe at an unusually early period this year. The Cunard steamer of last Wednesday, and the French steamer *Pereire* yesterday, each carried an extraordinary number of passengers for the month of March, and travelers are briskly booking their names for succeeding trips. The fact is, that everybody who is able to afford a Summer journey is finding out that a voyage to Europe and travel on the Continent may be accomplished at about the same outlay as a sojourn for the season at our fashionable watering-places. We may, therefore, look hereafter for a great increase of trans-atlantic travel.

American Interests in Asia.

We are only beginning to get some idea of our commercial interests in Asia. Heretofore the foreign commerce of the Asiatic Continent, with its great empires of the Indies and China, has been in the control of Europeans, and especially of the English, who, by their territorial possessions and ports, have held the advantages that have given them an easy predominance. But the completion of our continental railroad, and the establishment of steam lines on the Pacific, have, by giving us means of speedy communication with the Asiatics, opened up prospects of commercial intercourse that are now felt to be possible of realization.

Our ideas on the subject have been quickened and expanded by the perusal of a pamphlet by Captain CESARE MORENO, which has just been published in this City. Captain MORENO has devoted the greater part of his life to traveling through the countries of the Asiatic Continent,—observing their geography, familiarizing himself with their institutions, examining their resources, studying their practical wants and necessities, and learning the best means of opening them up to commerce and modern civilization. From the Black Sea to the Yellow Sea, from Ceylon to the countries beyond the Himalaya Mountains, from Hong Kong and Shanghai to the regions in the interior of China, he has traversed kingdoms and provinces, visited capitals and seats of government, seaports and centres of trade, and has come to this country with a knowledge of the Asiatic Continent and its populous nations, at once vast and valuable. He believes it to be within the power of the American people to establish an immense commerce with the peoples of Asia, and he holds that it is only required that we should begin operations in the proper manner to establish interests that are profitable beyond calculation, and to advance the prosperity of all concerned.

More than a half of the entire human race live upon the Southern half of the Continent of Asia—China alone having a population of over 300,000,000, and the countries of the East Indies numbering over 250,000,000 souls. These swarming myriads have been treated by Europe mainly as material for conquest and plunder. The greater part of India is under English domination, while for half a century past English cupidity has been turned eagerly toward China, and there is no doubt that but for fortuitous circumstances, her lust of conquest would ere this time have carried her forward till the whole Chinese Empire was subjugated. Everywhere throughout Asia and in all the countries of the continent, the English are utterly hated; and the animosity against them is only less intense on the part of those who have thus far kept out of their grasp than it is on the part of those who are held under the yoke by that domineering race. This point is elaborated with great force in the pamphlet before us, and especially is the author vigorous and severe in interpreting the anti-English feelings of the peoples of the East Indies.

Captain MORENO also gives some notion of the extent and nature of the commercial relations that it is in our power to open up with the countries of Asia. The scope of our commerce there is beyond limit; its variety is beyond calculation; and its profitableness would assuredly be beyond anything that would now be considered credible. Give American enterprise a foothold in Asia, and it would not be long ere telegraphs and railroads would be extended over the surface of the country, connecting kingdoms and capitals, seaports and manufacturing cities, the coast and the interior. American steamers would ply on the rivers. American machinery and American inventions would be carried to all quarters, and would give new life to production and industry. American goods and all the products of American skill and energy, and all the works of American genius, and in course of time, all the aggressive force of American ideas would be introduced. The peoples of Asia would be vitalized; and those long held down by native tyrants and foreign usurpers, would begin to feel the inspiration of an age whose dominant idea is human progress.

The subject is one of the highest importance to the American Government and people; and Captain MORENO's knowledge and enterprise and ideas ought in some way to be utilized for the advantage of American commerce with Asia, and for the establishment of those practical relations with the peoples of the Orient which must in the future assume a magnitude far beyond what is now conceived.

In a few months the Pacific Railroad will be finished, and we are all expecting that, in some way or other, it will be the means of opening up commercial intercourse with Asia. But what is being done to prepare the way for that expected commerce? What investigations have been made? What means of knowledge have been sought? What preparations have been begun? We are afraid there will be disappointment in this country if some steps are not speedily taken to find intelligent answers to these questions, and to act accordingly. It is only by a man like Captain MORENO, possessed of thorough knowledge through personal observation, that such questions can be answered, and his knowledge ought to be utilized without delay. The subject is worthy of the attention of Congress as well as President GRANT.

The Spanish Government and the Cortes.

It is to be hoped that Marshal SERRANO and General PRIM will lose no further time in announcing to the Cortes the name of their candidate for the Spanish Throne. The present state of affairs is in every way prejudicial to the interests of the nation. The majority in the Cortes is avowedly monarchical in its proclivities. The members of the Provisional Government have openly announced that they have not only agreed upon throwing their weight into the scale in behalf of a monarchy, but that they have settled in their own minds upon a monarch, and their influence is sufficiently great to make it probable that their nominee will command the suffrages of the entire Monarchical Party.

But as long as they withhold the name of their favored candidate they at once expose themselves to the charge of using their influence as a means of furthering their own private interests, and place the Cortes in a false and undignified position, while every day that elapses without any advance toward a settlement increases the danger of local disturbances and political troubles. It has been assumed throughout the later phases of the revolution that the supreme power, both with regard to the decision as to the form of government to be adopted, and the choice of a King, should monarchy be the form preferred, rested entirely with the Cortes. But at present they have to remain passive, while the Provisional Ministers take their measures in secret and at their leisure for advancing the interests of the candidate whose name they as yet refuse to reveal. They ignore the existence of the Republicans, and gain a day's march for their own *protégé* on all his rivals. Virtually, their action is a blow at the supremacy and independence of the Cortes.

It is difficult to understand what justification can exist for this reticence. Although the Committee on the Constitution has not yet brought its labors to a conclusion, yet from its composition—not a single Republican having been placed on it—their report in favor of a constitutional monarchy may be regarded as a certainty. There can be no reason why the name mysteriously withheld should not be at once announced to the Cortes. Already we hear of resistance to the conscription, caused in all probability by distrust of the Provisional Government, and the Carlists are preparing to take advantage of the prevailing uncertainty by organizing armed bands of guerillas in the mountains. A serious responsibility will rest upon the *ad interim* Government should disaster, either to the cause of Spanish freedom, or to the material interests of the country, arise out of the course it is pursuing.

Bridging the East River.

A new plan for bridging the East River is suggested by a correspondent who proposes that the connection of New-York and Kings County be made further up than is now contemplated. He believes that a bridge should be constructed from the high ground and solid rock foundations of Jones' Woods, across Blackwell's Island, at a height of more than one hundred feet to the Ravenswood shore, carrying the Long Island end of the structure back to the "Ridge." Neither span of such a bridge would exceed in length the Niagara Suspension Bridge, and there are a dozen points between Forty-sixth and Eightieth streets which might be selected. Nature has laid the lines for a work of this sort, and its completion would furnish the means of connecting by a drive the Central and Prospect Parks, besides opening by a pleasant route the Northern and Eastern portions of Brooklyn and adjoining populous towns to "up town" New-York, and affording a means of communication between the islands which would always be available. This suggestion is certainly entitled to consideration.

Cheap Ocean Postage.

Another step toward ocean penny-postage has been gained. The National Line, which dispatches steamers once a week each way between Liverpool and New-York, calling at Queenstown, offers to carry the British mails at the rate of one penny per ounce. The offer, however, has been rejected by the British postal authorities, on the ground that the steamships in question do not possess sufficient speed. It is true, we believe, that they do not generally make their passages within a couple of days or so of the average time taken by the boats of the more expensive lines, but one thing is now established—that a company with a fleet of steamers amply sufficient to insure regularity of departure, is not only willing but anxious to carry mail matter at half the rate generally understood in England as "penny postage," which is one penny per *half* ounce. Competition between different lines of steamers, and the pressure of popular demand on the postal authorities on both sides, will soon do the rest. The transportation of Government mails will always be eagerly coveted by every company at almost any remunerative rate, not so much for the sake of the actual freight as for the kind of semi-official guarantee of the safety and sea-going qualities of their vessels thereby implied.

The Peace of Europe.

NAPOLEON's pacific speeches have always been distrusted; not because he seems, or has proven, unusually belligerent, but because every one felt that his policy would be peace or war simply according to his own unscrupulous, selfish interests. But the King of Prussia, in opening the North-German Parliament not long since, made a peaceful speech which is based on good sound sense, and will therefore be trusted. It concluded thus:

"A nation which has proved that it possesses both the will and the power to respect the independence of foreign States, and to defend its own, is justified in trusting in the continuance of peace, to disturb which neither foreign Governments have the intention nor the enemies of order the power."

That assurance of quiet contains the logic of facts, and is fairly credible.

Russia and Central Asia.

The Eastern question and its endless complications have naturally kept all Europe in a suspiciously watchful mood as regards the remarkable internal developments of the Russian Empire—her growth in intelligence, wealth, facility for transportation by new railways, compacting of peoples and frontiers, and all the signs of an earnest girding of the loins in preparation for great effort of some kind. And not only on the Black Sea and in the direction of Turkey and the Mediterranean have the Russian movements been jealously watched, but her advances along the eastern shore of the Caspian and into Turkistan and Bokhara have been looked at with much uneasiness by Great Britain, as being dangerous military approaches toward the northwestern boundary of her Indian Empire, and the line of the Hindoo Koosh, the great mountain bulwark of that boundary, has been sedulously guarded.

But a recent article in the Moscow *Gazette*, the official Russian journal, in treating of the late wars and military successes of Russian arms in Central Asia, and giving a great deal of information concerning Russian *trade* in Asia, opens up an entirely new view of the Czar's policy. It seems to be one not at all of military conquest or extending empire, but of new and profitable highways for *commerce*, made by treaty, by negotiation, by threats, by force, as became necessary. Trade, not glory, is Russia's ambition; and this apparent solution of her otherwise empty wars against the Khanates and Bokharians is well sustained by the treaties made with the conquered provinces, and indeed is well borne out by the immense increase of her trade in other directions during the past ten years. Her exports are constantly growing. Great Britain is her largest customer, and after her come Prussia and the other European and American States. Of those from whom she imports, Prussia stands first. During the past decade the value of her annual exports by way of the Baltic has increased about $8,000,000, while her Southern and Western exports have nearly doubled. In the year 1867 her trade amounted to nearly $370,000,000, (gold,) and this is a constantly increasing quantity.

But her immense Asiatic trade is something entirely aside from that, and while her long lines of Eastern connection with the Pacific, along the highway of the Amoor River, is in full tide of lucrative commerce, she is industriously plowing up new fields of trade with her sword in Central Asia. The table of exports into Turkistan shows an increase of from about two and a half millions in 1858 to over eight millions in 1867. The cotton goods, alone, sent into Turkistan in that year were between four and five millions of dollars. And, on the other hand, Russia imports cotton and various other kinds of raw material from those vast interior realms.

The trade of Central Asia, then, is the rather large plum which Russia is after, and there seems no reason why she should not get it. Wiser than England in India, she seeks not to possess but to use these great inlying territories, to make them tributary to her by the force of mutual interest, and, while amply protecting herself and her own interests, by arms if need be, to enforce no rule or policy save that of freedom of commerce—for herself.

There may not seem at first much glory or increase of national greatness in this, but it will certainly prepare Russia's way to wide influence and colossal power. Though it may excite England's envy, it need not arouse her jealousy or anger. Britain may safely keep India, the Peninsula: Russia will be content with Asia, the Continent.

Reform in Criminal Law.

The Philadelphia lawyers have a proverbial name for smartness, and one of the recent emanations from the Bar of that city contains evidence of a good sense that we wish might be emulated here. They forwarded a paper to the State Legislature strongly advocating a bill now pending, which provides that no person shall be disqualified from testifying in Court as a witness by reason of being a party to the case in question or interested in its result, except in actions by or against the representatives of deceased persons, operative in the City and County of Philadelphia. This is undoubtedly the ground of equity and common sense. As the law now stands, it is a relic of formalism, equaled only by that other law preventing any person from serving as a juror if he have formed any idea concerning the merits of a case to be tried, whether he is competent to form a candid opinion on the testimony or not. They are both old fogy notions, and ought to be swept away.

Inspecting Houses.

DR. HARRIS, Superintendent of Sanitary matters, has undertaken to thoroughly inspect all the dwelling-houses in this City during the present year, with the object of reporting upon their fitness for human habitation. These houses are 54,000 in number, and the labor involved in a proper performance of so great a work is enormous.

In our opinion the Superintendent attempts too much. He would far better confine his efforts to the twenty thousand tenement-houses which most need visiting by the health authorities, and suggest reforms in them, instead of wasting his power upon the entire City. The good which has been accomplished by ejecting our cellar population might be materially enhanced by closing such of the tenement-houses which are notoriously unfitted for the purpose of accommodating their inmates.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "absinthe question," which has for some time been agitating the French legislative mind with periodical puffs of prohibition and regulation, is up again. Two physicians have been experimenting upon guinea-pigs, with essence of wormwood (the chief element of absinthe) and pure alcohol. The former produced intoxication, epilepsy and death; the latter, merely intoxication, followed by heavy sleep. This will probably not scare the absinthe drinkers, but it is a very clear demonstration of its terrible effects on brain and nerve system.

We see it stated that "whoever fights a duel in California, sends or accepts a challenge, acts as a second, or otherwise assists, is disqualified from holding office or enjoying the right of suffrage." That is all very pretty for the statute book, and don't trouble the Californians either. They never fight *duels*, but, when occasion serves, fight *each other*, with no other "seconds" or "assistants" than may be found in the revolver carried in the belt. Thus the law and the code are both adequately cared for, with no conflict of authorities.

The vast surface of prairie land and plains between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean, including both sides of the Rocky Mountains, is, and must continue to be, comparatively valueless as a place for human habitation and development, until it get some clothing of forest, to catch and hold the fructifying rains, to enrich the soil, to shield from winds and snows, to modify the strange extremes of climate. There are more than one million four hundred thousand square miles of this plain-land. But an association in Nebraska have been experimenting in the artificial extension of forests, and have been so successful as to produce millions of trees, of almost every forest species. This is a branch of important and profitable labor that might well engage the attention of capitalists who are now putting their money into more questionable enterprises.

We were a little startled the other day, in footing up the scattered figures of a paragraph going the rounds, which gave the approximate circulation of the monthly magazines and some few of the weekly papers, to find that there are nearly 5,000,000 copies of these periodicals in issue. This makes no count of the numerous religious weeklies, the journals of specialties (scientific, &c.) the Sunday-school papers, of which there are an enormous number distributed, or any of the daily papers of the country, whose issues alone must run up largely into the millions. The periodical press of America is a tremendous educatory power, and ought to be as sedulously guarded from improper influences as our common schools.

The telegraph brings news that the civil war in Japan is at an end, and that the Mikado's Government is in good working order. The purpose of the Mikado is evidently to protect Japan by letting in the European ideas of material progress—that is, by getting great ships of war and commerce, making dock yards, erecting fortifications, and forming plans of revenue and finance, like the rest of the Great Powers. In this they are far more cosmopolite and forward than the Chinese. The Mikado has come down to the seaport of Yeddo, and the members of his Council have been feasting and exchanging courtesies with the Americans, the French and English, and other foreigners. There was some talk of sending a Japanese Embassy to Washington to greet the new President.

If we are to be forced into this velocipede fashion, we shall stipulate for a "rantoon," which goes on three wheels; and though not so fast as the bicycle, is certainly much safer at bottom—a fact which strongly recommends it. It has another advantage, which is, that it can be worked along with the hands as well as the legs—thus helping to strengthen the chest and benefit the lungs. The King of Italy has prohibited the perilous two-wheeled machine in Florence, his capital, where it frightened the horses and made some of the ladies ridiculous. What would His Majesty and the other Florentines say to the rantoon?

If our two old deadly enemies, carbonic acid gas and oil of vitriol, will be induced to "tak a thought an' mend," in such a way as to give us ice in Summer and more fresh beef at all seasons, we shall congratulate ourselves and the public. Professor LOWE shows that a certain fund of the gas, made with lime and vitriol, will do its ice-making and refrigerating work, over and over, without losing any of its power, the machinery being the main cost. The ship *William Taber*, under his care, is about to go to Texas for beef, to supply the New-York market—a very interesting experiment which "comes home to our business and our—bosoms"—to say nothing of sparing the poor Texas cattle the trouble of making the journey on their own legs, and getting sick and diseased on the way.

Secretary BORIE is the Van Tromp of the Naval Department—he sweeps the sea, so to speak, with a broom (new) at his masthead, and with the reality as well as the fear of change perplexes a great many of our ancient mariners, as well as those who, with a slight change, may be called *marines*. Order is Heaven's first law; and he means to enforce it with his rules for the rotations of service in various parts of the world, and the proper distinctions of that service, marking the lines of rank and so forth. Liberty and equality are good things in their way, but there might be too much of them on board a man-of-war.

Père HYACINTHE, the Carmelite friar, whose preaching has been *the* sensation and delight of the churchgoers of Paris during the past two years, seems to be putting his popularity to use by propagating rather advanced views of late. He announces now his belief that the Roman Catholic Church (which, as he vehemently asserts, does not prohibit the reading of the Bible,) has no claim to the gift of inspiration, that having been possessed alone by the Jewish Church from Prophets to Apostles. He venerates the "Doctors" of the Church, but refuses to place them beside the "Book." Truly, the world still goes round.

We have had many complaints about the looseness of public fiscal administration in America of late, but our huge war accounts were kept in very clean and handsome style. The English have been less fortunate in their little Abyssinian expedition. Mr. DISRAELI announced that the affair was to cost about four millions of pounds sterling—what the London *Daily News* calls "a most untrustworthy guess, the moderation of which was chiefly intended to meet the taste of the British public for great glory at a small expense." But now it seems there has been required a supplementary vote of £2,000,000, making the sum total amount to £6,700,000. Even for this, the accounts are made from approximate estimates, and it would not be astonishing if they finally reached a good round ten millions—fifty millions of dollars in gold. The extra cost appears to have been incurred because, "although the campaign was not a long one, it *might have been!*" As in the *Alabama* affair, our British cousins are likely to pay largely for a very small gratification of feeling.

The outbreak at Sing Sing Prison has set many persons thinking in regard to the management of the institution. It is asserted that if the prisoners were treated with some sort of consideration—less like brute beasts and more like human beings—there would be fewer attempts at overpowering the guards and escaping confinement. One of the best minor alleviations of Prison life might be afforded by a well-selected library. The books now in use by the convicts are meagre in quantity, and are composed mainly of theological works of the driest description and a few old magazines. The prisoners have ample time to read after supper, and as the corridors remain lighted during the night, they might continue to do so until sleep should overcome them. As it is, time passes drearily and little mental or spiritual improvement takes place.

The man who escaped from an officer several weeks ago, on his way to the Tombs, by unlocking his handcuffs, is a notorious burglar, and chief of the "Bowery gang." Several indictments hang over him, (one being in Brooklyn, on which he was arrested just prior to his apprehension in this City, but he escaped from the Raymond-street Jail.) This ruffian is to be seen on the streets every day, and yet no attempt is made to send him to Sing Sing. Are the District-Attorney, Recorder HACKETT and Judge BEDFORD already relaxing in their efforts to punish lawbreakers? Or is this particular case to be forgotten because the brother of the criminal is an employe in the County Register's office, and a strong political influence is brought to bear in shielding the offender from the penalty of his misdeeds?

To get his fire insurance, a sordid baker, MAX MULLER by name, about fifteen months since, burned up his house at the corner of Thirty-third-street and Second-avenue, so it is alleged, and roasted seven persons to death. MULLER narrowly escaped punishment at the command of Judge Lynch, and the proof against him was said to be overwhelming. What has become of this man? He has never been brought to trial. We beg to call the attention of District-Attorney GARVIN to the case, supposing that in view of his determination to perform the functions of his office thoroughly, he will see to it that justice is done.

The bonds of the Anglican Church seem loosening in many directions. Not only are innovations being introduced for which the Ritualists claim the authority of a special interpretation of the Liturgy, but laxities are creeping in and departures from the prescribed forms are more and more significant of a reaction from Authority toward Reason. The Lectionary is now under discussion. Ministers find many profitless repetitions of the same scripture on the same day, in Epistle, Gospel and Lessons, and, moreover, one distinguished clergyman writes:

"Every educated and candid person can understand that in a sacred literature of high antiquity there may be found passages, important in their historical connexion, which are not suitable for reading aloud to a mixed assembly."

And clergymen are cutting, and omitting, and selecting to suit themselves. In short, so far as the Liturgy is concerned, revision or rebellion seems the inevitable alternative.

Good news for Tennessee glaziers is reported by telegraph. In Memphis a hail-storm has just occurred, so severe that "there is scarcely a pane of glass left in the city." It is an ill wind that blows nobody good.

President GRANT is abused and ridiculed by the Democrats for his disposition to take care of his early friends who aided him when he needed assistance, to the exclusion of the men who spent money and efforts to elect him to the Presidency. What objection is there to this, if the early and devoted friends of the Ex-Captain are as competent to administer the offices as the later admirers of the prosperous General and Presidential candidate? No doubt, Colonel EASTON, who aided GRANT in his unsuccessful effort to get the office of County Surveyor of St. Louis, will make an excellent Assessor of the same county. Among others who united with Colonel EASTON in the effort to get the St. Louis Surveyorship for GRANT was General J. J. REYNOLDS. GRANT showed his appreciation of this officer lately by nominating him Brigadier-General of the regular army, and his name would have gone in with SHERMAN's and SHERIDAN's but for the fact that Congress suddenly reduced the army to REYNOLDS' exclusion. But who will say that it was gratitude to an old friend rather than appreciation of one of the best officers in the army that actuated the President? The country will have reason to rejoice to find such "old friends" of the President advanced to the places of trust and responsibility, to the exclusion of those with no other claim than that they spent money to secure his election.

Croton Aqueduct Board.

It was the intention of this Board on Aug. 6, 1868, to open proposals and award contracts to pave certain streets with the Nicolson Pavement, but on that day an injunction was issued forbidding the Board to make any awards, and at that time the whole matter was postponed for future consideration; last week, however, this injunction was dissolved, and yesterday the Board awarded to the Nicolson Pavement Company the contracts for paving the following streets with their pavement: Nineteenth-street from Third to Sixth avenue at $4,908—time, 200 days; Irving-place, from Fourteenth-street to Twentieth-street, at $17,008 60—time, 150 days; Sixth-avenue, from Forty-second to Fifty-ninth-street, at $131,169 50—time, 317 days; Thirty-third-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, at $15,185—time, 90 days; Twenty-fourth-street, from Broadway to Sixth-avenue, at $16,835—time, 90 days; Hall-place, from Sixth to Seventh-street, at $1,301—time, 30 days; Sixteenth-street, from Fourth-avenue to Rutherfurd-place, at $21,401—time, 120 days.

The Press and Sorosis—Dinner at Delmonico's.

In a late conversation between sundry members of the Ladies' Club of this City entitled the *Sorosis*, and several members of the Press, it was decided to give a dinner at DELMONICO's last night, at which the lady guests should pay for their tickets equally with the gentlemen, and likewise be called on to make speeches upon subjects previously presented to them. Invitations were therefore sent out to many periodical and newspaper writers of this City, and the call was responded to by about 150 ladies and gentlemen, of more or less note, many of whom made terse and pithy speeches, abounding with wit, upon toasts decidedly original.

Yesterday afternoon Revenue officer ROBERT HUNT, of Supervisor DUTCHER's office, seized about fifteen hogsheads of ale in various places in this City, on the ground that the usual revenue stamps had not been affixed to the barrels. The ale was brought to the Federal building in Chambers-street, where it was stored preparatory to a suit for its condemnation.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE BREMEN STEAMSHIP UNION.

The steamship *Union*, which left Bremen March 6 and Southampton March 9, reached this port yesterday, bearing two days' later news than were at hand by the *China*.

The London papers announce the death of Sir JAMES EMERSON-TENNENT, which took place suddenly on March 6. The deceased Baronet, who was 65 years of age, was a native of Belfast, a borough which he represented in Parliament for several years. In the second Government of Sir ROBERT PEEL he was Secretary to the India Board, and was afterward appointed Governor of Ceylon. In Lord DERBY's first Ministry he was Secretary to the Poor Law Board, a post which he subsequently vacated for that of Permanent Secretary to the Board of Trade. This office he relinquished in 1867, and upon his retirement from public life he received a baronetcy. Sir JAMES, who was the author of many works of travel, history and natural science, is succeeded in the baronetcy by his only son, who is now in his thirty-fourth year.

The much-talked-of interview of four hours, granted by the Emperor NAPOLEON to the Prefect of the Seine, is said to have terminated by the Emperor uttering the following recommendation: "Assemble the members of your Municipal Council; let the members support you, and together continue the grand work for the completion of which you are certain of my approbation and support." Needless to remark that M. HAUSSMANN hastened to carry out the Emperor's commands.

The *Siècle* announces to M. EMILE OLLIVIER that he will have for competitor in the Third Circumscription of Paris, in presence of the electors to whom he has addressed his late volume, M. EMILE DURIER; and the same journal, after adding that the candidateship has been offered to the last-named gentleman by "a great number" of M. OLLIVIER's electors, ends thus: "We cordially hope that the electoral body will insure the triumph of M. DURIER. We should have had little doubt of the result yesterday, and we have still less to-day, after the publication of the work entitled *Le 19 Janvier*."

A suit was brought, March 7, at the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, by M. CERFBERR DE MEDELSHEIM, a writer on the Press, against M. WITTERSHEIM, publisher of the *Journal Officiel*, to recover 3,000f. damages for the inconvenience to which he has been subjected by the late delivery of the Government organ, to which he had subscribed, and the bad paper on which it was printed, and which rendered it almost illegible. The defendant showed that the delay had been inevitable in consequence of the difficulties of a new organization; the paper he admitted had at first been indifferent, but he had since changed his supplies, and both causes of complaint were now remedied. The Court decided that the plaintiff had no claim for damages, and merely condemned WITTERSHEIM to the payment of costs.

As announced, the State funeral of LAMARTINE took place, March 4, at Saint-Point. Troops were under arms, and lined the road from the terminus to the Church of St. Vincent as early as 7 in the morning. The crowd was tremendous, and a seat in the church was not to be had, unless for those who had received special invitations. At the gates of the town of Saint-Point M. DE CHAMOUROU, in the name of the family and friends, thanked the civil and military authorities for the homage they had paid to the illustrious dead. At the entrance of each village through which the *cortege* passed, deputations led by the clergy advanced to pay a last tribute of respect and affection to him who had been their compatriot and friend. The coffin was lowered into the vault long previously prepared by M. DE LAMARTINE himself, and laid next to his mother, his wife, his daughter, and his son, the latter having died in his childhood. The Academy was represented by JULES LANDEAU and EMILE AUGIER, and among the others present were EMILE OLLIVIER, M. DE LA PRADE, and ALEX. DUMAS, *fils*. The town of Macon has subscribed 5,000f. (£200) toward the monument to be erected to the memory of the poet.

In the *Siècle* M. TEXIER, one of LAMARTINE's oldest and staunchest friends, announces that the journal declines to receive subscriptions for a statue. The reason assigned is that when, ten years ago, the *Siècle* took the lead in a subscription to "restore the freedom of his genius" to the poet who left power poor, the public scarcely responded to the appeal, and the subscription was a decided failure. In those days, when such men as DE MORNY, BILLAULT and DUPIN have statues, the *Siècle* thinks LAMARTINE's memory may well be satisfied with the one which he himself chiseled in the rock of his genius. The *Siècle* will send a contribution to the Committee formed at Macon, but will not as a journal advocate the heaping of gold upon the coffin of a man whose wants the public did not think it worth while to supply in his lifetime. A notary who was for many years LAMARTINE's man of business, certifies in a public letter that to his certain knowledge LAMARTINE in the course of twenty years spent 200,000 francs in charity in the Department of the Saone-et-Loire.

Velocipedes, says a Paris correspondent, appear marvelously calculated to accelerate our transit into another and, we may hope, a better world. The venerable pastor and well known writer, MARTIN PASCHOUD, was walking to LAMARTINE's late residence at Passy, March 5, to inquire for the family, when he was run over and so severely injured by a velocipedist that he had to be carried into the villa. The Countess CESSIOT DE LAMARTINE sent for two doctors, who give little hopes of his recovery.

PIUS IX. has just raised to the dignity of *Cameriere segreto di Spada e Cappa* the Duke D'ACQUAVIVA. This much-coveted post is the most distinguished that can be accorded to a laic in the States of the Church. He who is invested with it becomes officer of the palace; is considered as belonging to the Pope's family; his place at all great ceremonies is near the Holy Father; he becomes by right member of the Roman nobility, and has access to every part of the Vatican and Quirinal.

We learn that His Majesty King GEORGE V., of Hanover, has issued a fresh protest against the law lately passed by the Prussian Diet, for the confiscation of the private property of the Royal Guelphic dynasty. The tenor of this protest is a most dignified one, and takes no notice of the gross insults uttered by Count BISMARCK, in the course of the discussions of the Diet, against King GEORGE and his councillors. The protest, while setting forth the misstatements and misrepresentations on which the Prussian Minister has based his accusations against the King of Hanover, and refuting the aspersions thrown upon his acts, leaves the decision as to the justice of the cause of King GEORGE to all unprejudiced persons.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

The Policy of the United States in Regard to Cuba—Relations of England and America.

From the London Times, March 8.

Though President GRANT's inaugural proclamation may be said almost to confine itself to domestic topics, and avoid an express reference to any controversy or incident in the foreign relations of the Union, there is that in it which will inspire more confidence than any amount of amicable professions. There is a tone of good sense, moderation, and justice which will lead the world to hope that it may one day see these qualities in American diplomacy. General GRANT finds himself yielding at home to the lessons of a tremendous experience, and recognizing the necessity of those principles by which alone the greatest States, as well as the smallest, can prosper. It is a plain inference that the ambitious and far reaching Union must henceforth give up its claim to have a law of its own against its neighbors and *must disavow pretensions not sanctioned by the general opinion and voice of mankind.*

At the very time when the United States continue to insist that no other country has a right to recognize what is passing within the Union, even though made to feel as well as to see it, they give us a sample of what they alone are privileged to do. On her own showing America could have no right even to recognize the war in the island of Cuba; but she is not content with recognizing. *She publishes her sympathy and promises her support to the insurrection.* The House of Representatives has authorized the President to recognize the independence of Cuba as soon as a *de facto* Government has been established. We, it seems, are not even to know what is going on within the territory of a neighbor. The United States may enter the ring, pet its favorite combatant on the back, and pledge itself to give him every assistance at the fitting opportunity. *In what respect do the circumstances differ from those we had to deal with in 1861?* Is it a difference that the Americans have an interest of their own in the Cuba insurrection, and that we had none of our own in the American civil war? How, then, can they be right in doing as much as they can do, and we wrong in doing the very least we could do in the way of recognition? But the American Government has latterly ensconced itself in a position which leaves little hope in negotiation, and hardly affords the material for it. We are desired to consider this a question of fact. Was there a war between the Northern and Southern States, or was there not, at the time when the British Government recognized the alleged fact? It is affirmed by the British Government, denied by the American. To the common sense, not only of England, but of all the world, Washington only excepted, a terrible and sanguinary war was raging; immense preparations were in progress for conducting it on a much larger scale; the Northerners were already enforcing a blockade; and both sides observing the rules and the amenities of Christian war. "No," say the Northerners, now the masters of the Union, "it was not a war; it was only a local rebellion, to which, as to the domestic squabbles of the next house, it was your duty to shut your eyes. It was no concern of yours." Of course, however, the question is whether the state of things in America attracting the attention of the whole world in 1861 was a mere riot, a disturbance, an outbreak, an insurrection, such as the wires tell us of somewhere or other almost daily, or was it a war? No impartial jury selected from the whole world of spectators could possibly give any other answer than that this was war. It was a war actually threatening the existence of that Union which a thousand tongues had but lately proclaimed to be sacred, indissoluble, and destined to comprise all humanity. It was a war, on the allegations of the American writers themselves, of sufficient magnitude to raise the sinister hopes of those in the Old World who were jealous of the Union, and wished to see it destroyed, or weakened, or, at least, taught humility. It was a war clearly bringing upon us and other countries our full share of the evils usually inflicted by war on those who are concerned only by social or commercial relations. Nothing was wanting to the war *except the obstinate averment of the American Government that there was no war.*

What is to be done when the issue is as to the fact? That is hard to say. We all know that when people would rather not be reconciled, and would prefer to keep a quarrel open forever, they often, with more or less violence, reduce the question to this precise issue. They differ as to the fact, they say, and there is no changing the fact, which can only be as they apprehend it. A quarrel upon such a question can never come to an end, unless one party at least is prepared to confess itself at fault in the use of its own senses, and the victim of hallucination. Either England must confess that she was entirely mistaken in the current belief that there was a war in the United States in the year 1861, when she declared the fact, and instructed her own subjects how to conduct themselves under this emergency; or the United States will have to confess that there was war, and will have to retract their numerous protestations to the contrary. *As we are perfectly certain that no British statesman will ever so stultify and disgrace himself*, or will ever be such a hypocrite, is to make a public confession that there was not a war in the United States at the date in question, so also, we fear, there is not much probability that the United States will ever make the retraction required on their part. History must remain as they have ordered it to be written, and the fact must continue to be as they saw it with shut eyes and heard it with closed ears. Such a resolution is in conformity with the obstinacy and pride of the races which enter into the common composition of the two countries; but we are bound to say that *both the Constitution of this country and the general course of public opinion are much more favorable to a wise reconsideration of inveterate prejudices than they appear to be in the United States.* It is impossible, however, not to feel something more than national character in this foregone determination to put the quarrel on an issue incapable of settlement. Are we unjust in suspecting that American politicians generally would prefer to perpetuate the little aversion which unhappily marked our earliest diplomatic relations? Is it not too evident that the most generous and candid Ministers at the head of American affairs will still have to conciliate at home those whose conciliation is only to be purchased at our expense? Why else should the question before us be put on an issue on which agreement is in the very nature of things impossible, and in which concession on our part would be simply disgraceful? We trust that General GRANT will be able to treat the subject not only with the good sense and moderation which are apparent throughout his inaugural address, but *with an authority which his predecessor did not possess.*

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

The usual Sunday concerts will be given this evening at the familiar halls. Mr. THEODORE THOMAS' orchestra will furnish the principal entertainment at Steinway's; and at Irving Hall the Mendelssohn Union—Mr. LEVY and Mme. JOHANNSEN are upon the programme. There will be no Sunday entertainment at the Tammany. The experiment last week was not attended with flattering success, and probably will not be repeated. As soon as modern ingenuity can meet the emergency with a sacred ballet or a holy pantomime, Sunday entertainments are likely to be resumed at the Tammany.

Last evening Mr. EDWIN ADAMS appeared in "Narcisse" for the last time at BOOTH's Theatre. The drama has been acted four times to fair audiences; indeed, the Adams night (Saturday) has been nearly as well attended as Mr. BOOTH's own evenings. Next Saturday "The Marble Heart" is to be produced for Mr. ADAMS.

The DAVENPORT Brothers are to give three more "seances" at Steinway Hall. They have appeared since Thursday last, supported by Mr. FAY and a numerous company of spirits, and have given the entertainment already familiar to every one who ever lent countenance to these plausible juggleries. The brothers have been some years in Europe, but the spirits of the Old World had, probably, nothing new to teach them in their peculiar line, since nothing novel in the rope-untying and banjo-tossing acts is presented in the present performance. Long practice has given smoothness and harmony to some of the incidental acts, but we would suggest that the particular "spirit" who is engaged to attend to the musical portion of the manifestations, be sent for a quarter-term or so, to one of the conservatories. People who have read about "the ghost of a tune," may hear one if they will listen to the DAVENPORTS' spirit-musicians' sepulchral evolutions upon some familiar melodies.

"Fowl Play" is again on the programme of New-York entertainments, and Chicken Hazard as a popular game is to be revived. The New-York State Poultry Show holds its first annual Exhibition next week in this City, at the Empire Skating Rink, in Third-avenue.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS is to appear but one week longer at the Broadway Theatre. She is to be succeeded on the following week by Mr. COULDOCK and his daughter, in the domestic drama of "Milky White."

Mr. BROUGHAM, it is stated, has been offered very inviting terms to go to California. A complimentary benefit is spoken of for him, to be given at the conclusion of his present season in New-York.

It seems strange, after hearing on so many occasions of Pike's Opera House as the "most perfect of theatres," to learn that Mr. TAYLEURE has had to construct in it, before he could begin his dramatic season there, "a green-room and sixteen new dressing-rooms." One feels curious to know what the opera artists did without those very necessary adjuncts. Each of the new apartments has been supplied, too, with hot and cold water, we learn, and the question naturally arises how did our harmonious friends perform their ablutions before this luxurious supply of Croton was thought of? or, didn't they ablute at all? Since the departure of opera bouffe from Pike's Opera House, Mr. GARIBALDI, the artist, has been at work upon some of the ceilings over the circles, in the auditorium, which he has filled with neat examples of his decorative art. The theatre, in its improved condition, is to be opened on Easter Monday. The scenery for the "Tempest" has been prepared by Mr. GETZ, of Baltimore, and the music by Mr. TISSINGTON, who is to be the leader of the orchestra. Miss CATHERINE LUCETTE is named as the *Ariel* of the cast, and the Moriacchi troupe is engaged for the ballets.

The FLORENCES begin their last week at Wood's Museum to-morrow evening. On the following Monday Mr. CATHCART and Miss MARRIOTT appear there. Miss MARRIOTT is to personate some of SHAKESPEARE's heroes during her engagement, *Hamlet* and *Romeo* among the number. We believe that Miss MARRIOTT's choice of male characters has nothing in common with the selection of such parts by ladies who would combine the attractions of the legitimate drama with those of the drama. The critic of the London *Times* explains that "she plays Romeo and Hamlet simply because she can play them well."

That unblushing garroter, *Diptheria*, has seized a good many popular favorites by the throat within the last fortnight. Miss ETTINGE, ROSE-BELL, Miss GERMON, ELISE HOLT, Mlle. SANGALLI and the MINNIE LINGARD have all had to complain of its high-handed outrages.

The BRYANTS close their season in seven weeks. Before going they are to produce JOHN BROUGHAM's burletta of "Orpheus," written for them.

The San Francisco Minstrels, after May 1, will be sole occupants of the Ethiopian field again. They never give up, never get sick, and never complain of diminished business.

A living trapeze act by a young girl, Mlle. ROSE LUCILLE, is to be the prominent novelty at Tammany next week.

Mr. GRAU's troupe of opera bouffe artists are to appear in Buffalo on to-morrow evening.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT concluded a short engagement in Baltimore last evening.

LOTTA appears at the Boston Theatre on Monday, the 22d.

Miss KATE REIGNOLDS is engaged to open a new theatre in Detroit, Mich., on the 29th. It is called "The Opera House," and will seat 1,900 people. Mr. G. A. HOUGH is the manager. "London Assurance" is to be the opening play.

Miss CELIA LOGAN is in Washington, and contemplates a retirement from the stage.

Mr. HAYES, of the Olympic, returned from England on Thursday last, and is now in Boston.

The Theatrical business is said to be quite bad in the West. Not even the queerest entertainments pay. The WORRELL Sisters had large houses in St. Louis, we hear, while Mlle. JANAUSCHEK suffered. KELLY & LEON's Minstrels were announced for six nights, and only played two—nobody going to see them. The "Flash of Lightning," on three nights respectively, $72, $60, and $85. A different report of this play comes from Philadelphia, where the receipts during a five weeks' run averaged $750.

Foreign Notes.

In London there are said to be six theatres managed by ladies.

Mr. BATEMAN goes to England next Wednesday.

"The Home Wreck" which has lately been produced in London as a posthumous work of STERLING COYNE's, was written for Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT by an American author, and given to Mr. COYNE (according to the prevailing English rule) to "prepare" for the English stage.

Mrs. JULIA BENNETT BARROW, some time absent in England, is about to return to New-York.

Mr. ROBERTSON has three pieces now "running" on the London stage, and Mr. WATTS PHILLIPS has three. The day of BOUCICAULT seems to be past. He has not one at present on the stage in the metropolis.

Testimonial-Benefit to Mr. J. Grau.

The following correspondence explains itself:

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869.

Jacob Grau, Esq., Director of the Theatre Francais, New-York City:

DEAR SIR: We cannot permit the present theatrical season to close without some expression of our appreciation of your past efforts and present success in the management of the Theatre Francais.

You have presented the works of the most popular authors of the day with a lavish expense, hardly before known in this country. You have so altered the theatre at your own cost, as to render it not only one of the most attractive, but also one of the safest places of public amusement in the City. All these efforts are fully appreciated by the general public as they are by ourselves. And in view of this creditable management we beg to tender you a testimonial in the substantial form of a benefit at such time as you may name, and we are, yours truly,

August Belmont, R. H. Hutton, Louis Von Hoffman, J. G. Bennett, Jr., W. Butler Duncan, Clarence Brown, R. Riggs, Henry Clews, Samuel L. M. Barlow, A. Oakey Hall, L. Delmonico, J. L. Abbott, Joseph Maria, Chas. Delmonico, Chickering & Sons, F. Otard De Lagrange, Chas. A. Dana, Dr. Alexander Mott, and many others.

NEW-YORK, March 10, 1869.

Messrs. Belmont, Hutton, Duncan and others:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your very flattering favor of the 10th inst., tendering me a testimonial-benefit as an evidence of your appreciation of my efforts to secure for the Theatre Francais an unrivaled position among the theatres of New-York.

Permit me to thank you most sincerely for this expression of your satisfaction, and to assure you that it will always be my ambition to deserve your approbation.

Although it has been a rule with me never to accept benefits, I cannot in courtesy decline a compliment offered by the very liberal patrons of the Theatre Francais, and one which I shall ever think of as a most gratifying souvenir of your good-will. I, therefore, beg to name Easter Monday, March 29, as the date of the proposed testimonial, to take place at the Theatre Francais, on which occasion I shall have the honor to produce, for the first time in America, OFFENBACH's "La Vie Parisienne."

Believe me, gentlemen, to remain yours, most sincerely,

J. GRAU.

Death of Guy R. Phelps, of Hartford.

The Hartford *Courant* yesterday announced the death of Dr. GUY R. PHELPS, President of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, at his residence in that city, on Thursday morning. Dr. PHELPS was born in Simsbury, Conn., in 1802, and was consequently nearly sixty-seven years of age. His ancestry dates far back. WILLIAM PHELPS, his ancestor of the fifth generation, having come in 1630 to this country, where he became the leader of the pioneer settlers of Windsor. His grandfather, General NOAH PHELPS, was a volunteer under ETHAN ALLEN in the famous Ticonderoga expedition, and was the first to enter the fort in disguise and secure information preparatory to the attack. Dr. PHELPS graduated at the Yale Medical College in 1825, and in 1827 commenced the practice of medicine in the City of New-York; but after devoting two years to his profession was compelled, owing to ill health, to return to his native town. He was soon afterward forced to abandon all idea of pursuing his professional labors, and turned his attention to the subject of life insurance, which he studied with the view of simplifying it and rendering it more generally accessible to all classes of people. He submitted his views to the judgment of scientific and mercantile friends, and the result was the chartering, in 1846, of the company of which he died the honored President, after a most faithful, energetic and untiring devotion to its interests for twenty-three years. Dr. PHELPS leaves a wife and one child—a daughter. He has four brothers living and two sisters. He had policies of insurance upon his life to the amount of $20,000, $15,000 of which is in the Connecticut Mutual office, and $5,000 in the Mutual Benefit of New-Jersey. For several years Dr. PHELPS has been Pension Agent for the Government in Hartford.

CUBA.

Operations of the Relief Committees in this City.

The public generally have no adequate idea as to the extent of movements now on foot in this and other cities of the United States to obtain material aid in behalf of the Cuban struggle for liberty. Thus far the efforts in progress have been almost exclusively confined to the many resident Cubans and those who have recently sought a temporary asylum from their oppressors under the shelter of the American Government. Yesterday, however, there was issued "an appeal to the friends of humanity, by the patriotic Cuban ladies of New-York," which is intended to be sent to the pastor of every church in the land. It is as follows:

Reverend and Dear Sir:

The attention of your congregation is respectfully and earnestly called to the great patriotic struggle now going on in Cuba, our native land. Our Heavenly Father, who hears and pities the cry of the oppressed, has not only seen the afflictions of our people, but has inspired them with courage, unanimity and determination to ameliorate their present intolerable condition, or perish in the attempt. We appeal to this congregation here present, and to all Christian people in this favored land, for their sympathies and fervent prayers, that the God of Hosts, who helped your fathers to break the yoke of foreign oppression, and blessed you, their children with this goodly land for an heritage—at once the envy and admiration of the world—may so, in like manner, sustain and uphold our husbands, sons and brothers, in their present heroic struggles, sacrifices and sufferings, that they, too, may triumph, both morally and materially, over the cruel tyranny, wrongs and outrages of the past and of the present; and that by the aid of God, and with the full and complete establishment of true religious freedom, civil, social and political liberty may evermore prevail in Cuba. Then shall the bond be free, indeed! and all alike, the rich and poor, the lofty and the lowly, without distinction of race, color, or previous social condition, shall enjoy the protection and the blessings of equal rights and laws, and thenceforth order, justice and peace will smile benignly upon our dear native isle, and its children will rise up and call you blessed. Done by order of the Junta Patriotica, this 19th day of March, in the year of our Lord 1869, and the first of the independence of Cuba.

MRS. SOLEDAD Z. DE CASTELLANOS, President.

MRS. MERCEDES DE SHERMAN, Secretary.

Of the wrongs, oppression and sufferings above referred to, the public prints have already spoken. But of the heroic sacrifices and earnest efforts that have been and are being made, little has yet been published. At this moment there are in our midst a number of Cuban refugees who have escaped—some of them after much hardship and almost death—from their homes in the "beautiful isle of the sea," with nothing of the wealth which they once possessed. Some of these, together with resident natives, have contributed their jewels, plate and other valuables in lieu of money. Various other individuals, also, have given very liberally from their private purses; one person alone gave $60,000, and contributions of all amounts, large and small, are pouring into the treasury. As has been already announced, an extensive organization is in operation in this City, known as "The Patriotic Cuban Junta," having its central offices in the Empire Building, on the corner of Broadway and Rector street. Its officers are composed of some of the leading wealthy and influential Cubans of New-York, and the form of organization is very complete. Connected with it in this and various other cities, including New-Orleans, Baltimore and Philadelphia, are branch associations in full operation. The headquarters of the branch in this City are at No. 139 West Twentieth-street, and it is known as "The Cuban Ladies' Patriotic Junta in New-York." This also has a sub-branch, or committee, whose rooms are at the St. Julien Hotel, on Washington-place. These ladies are doing a noble and enterprising work in raising money and material for the aid and comfort of the sick and wounded of the patriot army, and answers about the same object as our "Ladies' Aid Societies" did to the Sanitary Commission during our late war. They have already raised from various sources nearly $10,000. At the request of ardent sympathizers in Washington, a committee of ladies will proceed there to-morrow, and organize a local branch "Junta" at the capital; other cities will also have branch "Juntas" established.

A large amount of money, probably not less than $1,500,000, has been sent from Cuba to a private banker in this City, who enjoys the confidence of the owners. The interest on these deposits is to be devoted to the "Junta" fund. It is also said that a large amount of valuable plate has safely arrived, and will be sold for the benefit of the same cause.

The entertainment given last evening at Irving Hall, under the management of the Junta Patriotica de Cubanas, proved a gratifying and substantial success, netting about $2,500. Mr. DE CORDOVA, Mr. LEVY, Mr. HARRY ANDERSON, Mr. FREDERICK MARTINES, Miss JULIA MOLINA, and others contributed their talents to the entertainment.

The sacred concert this evening, under the auspices of the Catholic Committee, (there are both Protestant and Catholic Cubans,) will probably net a not much smaller sum.

National Guard Matters in New-Jersey—The New Militia Law.

Considerable interest has been recently awakened in military matters in New-Jersey, in consequence of the passage by the Legislature now in session at Trenton of the act for the organization of the National Guard of that State, which became law on the 10th inst., upon receiving the approval of Governor RANDOLPH. It repeals all the vague and conflicting militia laws which have hitherto occupied places on the statute book, and will enable New-Jersey to organize a National Guard which, if properly officered, should compare favorably with any similar troops elsewhere.

Under the provisions of the new act, the present uniformed companies of the active militia, together with the independent organization known as the Rifle Corps, will constitute the Division of the National Guard of the State; officers in commission without commands, are to be retired, and companies unable to retain a minimum of fifty-three, rank and file, will be disbanded; the term of service is seven years, and is made compulsory—discharges only to be granted in case of the physical disability of the guardsman, or his removal from the State. The sum of $500 is to be appropriated annually for each company, and the Major-General commanding the Division, the Quartermaster-General and Adjutant-General are constituted a Board, with authority to draw up a code of regulations for the government of the force in matters of general detail.

The Major-General to command the Division is to be appointed by the Governor, subject to the confirmation of the Senate. But two candidates for the honor of commanding the Division have been mentioned thus far, Generals THEODORE E. RUNYON and GERSHOM MOTT. The former is a prominent lawyer and Democratic politician at Newark, and has been connected with the militia of the State for the past seventeen years, and recently as the head of the Rifle Corps. He had the honor of commanding the first brigade of United States three months' Volunteers which took the field in 1861, but never having led them under fire is not considered a veteran, and is unpopular on that account. The friends of General GERSHOM MOTT, of Burlington, are working very hard to secure him the position. He has had considerable experience in the field, and commanded a brigade with distinction in the Army of the Potomac. He was known to be a rigid disciplinarian, and is believed to be free from the "old fogyism" for which his opponent is distinguished. He is also a Democrat, though never known to have been actively engaged in politics.

In conformity with an order from the Commander-in-Chief, Colonel JOSEPH W. PLUME, of Newark, on Thursday evening visited the City Armory in Jersey City for the purpose of inspecting the battalion of the Rifle Corps in that city, to ascertain whether the companies composing it complied with the requirements of the new law. The City Guard, Captain H. G. SHAW, mustered 53 men; the Hoboken Rifles, Lieutenant B. MURPHY, 61 men, and the Kearney Rifles, Lieutenant MAGRATH, 51 men. The first-named company numbers in its ranks some of the most respectable citizens of Hudson County, and is fairly entitled to be considered the leading company of the State, both in drill and discipline. Its members execute the manual of arms with the precision of veterans.

On Saturday evening, Colonel PLUME visited Hoboken, Hudson City, Washington Village and Bergen City, and inspected the companies located in those places. On the same evening Colonel WM. E. ROGERS, detailed by the Adjutant-General to inspect the militia of Essex County, visited Newark, and inspected the First and Second Regiments of the Rifle Corps, and the Veteran Regiment, all stationed in that city. A number of the companies in the First Regiment having failed to muster the minimum number required by law, will be reported to headquarters for disbandment.

Corporal DUDLEY S. STEELE, of G Company, Seventh Regiment New-York National Guard, on Wednesday evening, was unanimously elected, in Jersey City, First Lieutenant of the City Guard, *vice* STRYKER, resigned.

On Thursday night an election was held at the City Armory, Jersey City, to fill vacancies in Company C, Fourth Regiment, N. J. R. C. First Lieutenant BENJAMIN MURPHY was elected Captain, *vice* JOHN MCLAUGHLIN resigned; Second Lieutenant ANDREW GRAHAM was elected First Lieutenant, and Sergeant WM. W. PATRICK was chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of Lieutenant GRAHAM.

Palm Sunday.

To-day is known in the calendar of the Christian Church as Palm Sunday, being the anniversary of the day on which our Saviour entered into Jerusalem, and the people went forth to meet him bearing palm leaves in their hands, and crying "Hosanna." The day will be celebrated in all the Catholic and Protestant churches with great solemnity. In the Catholic churches the peculiar ceremony of blessing the palms will be observed, the services closing with the celebration of the Mass.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

New-York.

Lieutenant-General SHERIDAN spent yesterday in this City in the company of personal friends, and in the evening went to Niblo's with Mr. THOMAS MURPHY.

HIRSH MEYER, whose stock of dry goods was destroyed by fire at No. 49 Warren-street on Friday evening, as already reported, had insurance for $90,000, being $5,000 each in the Stuyvesant, Pacific, St. Nicholas, Baltic, Firemen's Fund and Lafayette Companies. M. & L. STOCK, who suffered a loss of $20,000, were insured for $10,000 in the Phoenix, $5,000 in the Hamilton, and $10,000 in other companies. The building is owned by SAMUEL WOOD, and is insured for $16,000 in the New-Amsterdam and Union Mutual of Buffalo. C. HOWES, who occupied the basement, sustained a loss of $20,000 by water, and is insured for $40,000 in various companies.

The Mayor's Marshal last week granted the following licenses: Coaches, 6; expressmen, 13; venders, 40; cartmen, 82; drivers, 135; porters, 5; boarding-houses, 2. Total, 283. Amount received, including fines, $334. Amount refunded parties who were swindled at employment agencies, gift jewelry stores, &c., $487. Yesterday a fine of $1 each was imposed on all drivers of carts, trucks, &c., who were found driving without a license.

At 7:40 last evening a fire was discovered in the five-story marble building No. 61 Reade-street. The floors of the building were occupied as follows: The first by G. M. LEVANTRITT, used as a dry goods store; the second, third, fourth and fifth by VICTOR FREUND, used as a hoop-skirt manufactory. The flames communicated to the premises No. 59, next door, the same style of building. The first floor and basement of No. 59 were occupied by TAYLOR, GIBSON & WILSON, importers of clothiers' trimmings. The second floor was occupied by M. MAAS, importer of hosiery, gloves, &c. The damage to the stock of LEVANTRITT was about $6,000. The damage to the stock of FREUND was about $20,000. The damage to the building, No. 59, was about $10,000. The stock of TAYLOR, GIBSON & WILSON was damaged to the extent of $8,000. M. MAAS suffered to the extent of $10,000.

At the regular meeting of the Tailors' Union, yesterday evening, the proposed demand for an increase of wages was earnestly discussed. It is said that those tailors who do "piece work" earn only from $6 to $9 per week.

Yesterday afternoon the firm of SCHUFFNER & MULDENAR, of No. 65 Reade-street, dispatched a public porter, named THOMAS HUNT, with four pieces of cloth, valued at $260 in gold, to be delivered at a store in another part of the City. In Broadway HUNT was accosted by a man who desired him to go into a building and procure four boxes of cigars, which he wished to have delivered at a stated place. HUNT went into the building, but was unable to find the cigars. When he retured to the place where he had left his cart the vehicle and the cloth had disappeared. The detectives are on the track of the thief.

Rev. JOHN HALL, D. D., of the Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street Presbyterian Church, will deliver a popular lecture in the Potts Memorial Presbyterian Church, Morrisania, on Monday evening, the subject being "Religion and Science."

Mr. GREELEY will speak on poultry culture at the Fair of the New-York State Poultry Society, at the Empire City Rink, on Tuesday evening.

The Tax Receiver reports that during the past week he has received the following amounts for taxes: March 15, $11,901 13; March 16, $9,538 74; March 17, $7,879 19; March 18, $6,067 65; March 19, $4,076 96; March 20, $10,506 75—total, $49,862 36.

FRANCIS WAITE, a resident of Mott Haven, was found yesterday morning lying in a cellar in Eighth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-sixth and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh streets, bleeding from several severe scalp wounds, which it is presumed he received from falling down the stairs leading to the cellar. He was taken to his home.

The arrests by the Police for the week ending yesterday were 1,418.

CHARLES SMITH, aged 27 years, who had been suffering from severe illness for some months, yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, jumped from the third story window of No. 116 Madison-street, and, his head striking the pavement of the street, was almost instantly killed. The act was considered to be suicidal, committed while temporarily insane. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest in the case, and a verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered.

Coroner FLYNN, yesterday afternoon, held an inquest in the case of JOHN N. KROKALL, of No. 318 Fifth-street, but who had died at No. 6 West-street, where he was temporarily lodging with a friend. Death was found to have resulted from natural causes, the verdict being in accordance with the results of a *post-mortem* examination made by Dr. WM. SHINE.

SARAH E. ROACH, No. 264 West Eleventh-street, died yesterday from the effects of burns received by her clothes taking fire at the stove in Primary School No. 18, in Waverley-place, between Bank and West Eleventh streets. Coroner ROLLINS was notified to hold an inquest in the case. A report of the accident was published yesterday morning, but it was not then supposed that any serious result would ensue.

At 7:45 o'clock last evening a fire occurred at No. 257 West Eleventh-street, in a dwelling occupied by JOHN HOTALING. The fire was caused by the ignition of escaped gas. The damage was trifling and fully covered by insurance in the Greenwich Company.

A surprise party was given to Mr. W. H. LINGARD, of the Theatre Comique, on Friday night, at his residence, by a number of ladies and gentlemen attached to the different theatres of this City. The affair commenced at midnight, and dancing was continued till 4 o'clock.

Brooklyn.

The property owners to whom awards were made recently by the Commissioners of Estimate for the land and buildings to be taken for the extension of Prospect Park, are dissatisfied with the award of $1,320,921 90, and demand double, and in some cases treble, the amounts awarded.

PIERRE LE DANTES, residing with his family at the corner of Ross-street and Wythe-avenue, Eastern District, took a quantity of laudanum on Friday night, and soon after died. Mr. LE DANTES had suffered serious reverses in business, which led to dissipation and idleness, and so affected his mind as to induce him to rid himself of life and all its troubles. Coroner WHITEHILL will hold an inquest on Monday.

MICHAEL MORIARTY, charged with highway robbery, was arrested a day or two ago, and held for the Grand Jury. Yesterday the Grand Jury found that MICHAEL, who was a man of good character, had attempted to perpetrate a joke on an unwary and frightened Dutchman, and was innocent of any intention to do anybody harm. He was therefore discharged.

The Brooklyn Police made 526 arrests during the past week.

Dr. T. S. LAMBERT, of this City, will lecture this evening in the Park Theatre before the Missionary Temperance Association. His subject is "The Physical Relation of Alcoholic Drink to Longevity." The lecture is free to all.

New-Jersey.

The twelfth session of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference was resumed on Friday in the Franklin-street Church. The annual missionary sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. WILEY. In St. Paul's Church, yesterday, the Treasurer reported collections from Newark, $7,075; Jersey City, $5,134; Elizabeth, $3,149; Morristown, $2,980; Newton, $1,433; increase over last year, $1,044. The report from the Methodist Book Concern shows the assets to be $1,340,919; liabilities, $1,165,334; earnings, $114,678. A Committee have recommended the expulsion from the Conference of Rev. R. D. PALMER, for financial embarrassments. Rev. Mr. BRICE said there were forty-two churches in the Jersey City district, valued at $360,000. About 500 persons had professed conversion during the year. After announcing appointments for the churches to-day, the Conference adjourned.

At a large meeting of salt meadow owners, held at the Newark Court-house, on Friday, presided over by Mr. IRA HARRISON, a resolution was adopted opposed to the Driggs Land Improvement bill, now before the Legislature, and praying for a bill by which the improvement of the meadows shall be under the control of the owners of the property.

A special meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held last evening, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of consolidation of the cities in Hudson County.

Castlepoint house, the residence of Mrs. E. A. STEVENS, was entered yesterday morning and robbed of a considerable quantity of silver-ware, value as yet unknown. The thieves were discovered about 3 o'clock yesterday morning at Court-street, near Seventh-street, Hoboken, by Officers KEVRON and HOURIGAN, who, supposing the men to be on evil purpose bent, gave chase, but in consequence of the darkness of the night the thieves escaped and the officers received several severe falls. In their flight the robbers threw away a quantity of silver spoons and forks, but doubtless succeeded in taking with them a large quantity of other silver-ware. This morning the goods recovered were identified as the property of Mrs. STEVENS, whose house was ransacked during the night by some persons evidently well acquainted with the premises. By removing a latch they raised a window and thus gained entrance. They lighted themselves through the house with matches, and are supposed to have carried away property to a large amount.

The man ALEX. CLEMENTS, whose arrest on Friday evening at the Forty-second-street Ferry has been already mentioned, was brought before Judge WHITE at Hoboken, yesterday, charged with having on Thursday robbed and brutally beaten, so as to endanger his life, a peddler named PRINCE, who at present lies dangerously ill in the Bellevue Hospital. The offence was committed on the public street at Hoboken. CLEMENTS has been committed to await the result of PRINCE's injuries.

A man named CHRISTOPHER VAN WINKLE was observed yesterday morning, in the County Hotel, opposite the Court-house, Hudson City, putting his hand into the pocket of WM. DOWNEY. The bar-keeper at the hotel observed the attempt at pocket-picking, and had VAN WINKLE arrested, but DOWNEY refused to appear against him. The prisoner was committed on a charge of larceny.

The charter for the City of Bayonne was ratified yesterday by a popular vote—225 having voted for it to 34 against. The new city consists of the neck of land known as Bergen Point, and embraces a population of 4,000 souls. The charter provides for the election of a Mayor and Aldermen every two years. The city is divided into three wards, and will have four or five special constables.

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In its political discussions and preferences the TIMES is Republican,—and supports the cardinal principles and leading measures of that party as on the whole best calculated to secure the peace and promote the prosperity of all sections of our common country. It was among the first to advocate the nomination and election of Gen. GRANT to the Presidency, and will sustain, with all the ability it can command, the principles and policy of his Administration.

The TIMES will insist upon Reform in all branches of the public service,—economy in the administration of the Government,—the payment of the public debt and the maintenance of the public credit,—the adoption of equal and impartial suffrage,—the removal of useless political disabilities,—the preservation of peace,—the elevation of labor,—the vindication of our national rights,—and, in general, such measures as will strengthen our Republican institutions in the confidence of our own people, and commend them to the respect and admiration of the rest of the world.

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Its REPORTS of proceedings in Congress and in the State Legislature,—of the Law Courts, social, political and literary associations, public meetings, and of whatever else may enlist or attract the public interest, will be prepared with care and with special attention to the convenience and instruction of the great body of the Reading Public. In its Commercial, Financial, Real Estate and general Market Reports, special pains will be taken to embody the latest news, in the most reliable and acceptable form.

A LITERARY Department will be maintained, in which will be given Reviews and notices of all the important and interesting issues of the Press, —and the Fine Arts, including Music, the Drama, painting and sculpture, will receive careful attention at the hands of competent and experienced critics.

The EDITORIAL Department of the TIMES will be devoted to the intelligent, temperate and useful discussion of the current events of the day, in every department of public activity and interest, with the general aim of instructing and guiding the public mind rather than exciting public passion or ministering to a morbid curiosity. Special care will be taken to exclude everything which can deprave the morals, or lower the taste of the great body of intelligent readers.

The Sunday Edition of the TIMES contains, in addition to all the news of the day, from eight to ten columns of interesting literary matter, selected with great care from the latest periodical literature of this country and Europe, including the best stories, poems, &c., besides original articles by accomplished writers on subjects of general interest. It is therefore not only a NEWSPAPER, in the proper sense of the word, but a journal of ART, LITERATURE and FASHION; and no pains are spared to make it the most complete and interesting Sunday newspapers in the country. The matter it contains is always fresh and new, and is arranged in a tasteful and attractive manner.

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MORTON'S GOLD PENS.

DIED.

CANDA.—On Friday, March 19, at Aiken, S. C., CAMILLA DU FLON, wife of John M. Canda, of Brooklyn, L. I.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CRARY.—At Newburg, on Tuesday, March 16, Mr. HUMPHREY H. CRARY, aged 53 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Sunday at 1 P. M., from the residence of his brother, Palmer Crary, No. 453 West 24th-st.

HAMILTON.—On Saturday, March 20, JAMES HAMILTON, aged 86 years.

Particulars of funeral to-morrow.

HOYT.—On Friday, March 19, JOHN W. HOYT, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Bartholomew's Church, corner of Great Jones-st. and Lafayette-place, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock.

HICKOK.—At the residence of his brother, in Harlem, N. Y., on Friday, March 19, 1869, FRANCIS S. HICKOK, aged 36 years.

Notice of funeral in Monday's papers.

JUDSON.—On Saturday, March 20, ELIZABETH, wife of Amos Judson, in the 78th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 219 Powers-st., Williamsburg, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

LLOYD.—In this City, on Wednesday, March 17, WILLIAM ALVIN LLOYD, of Kentucky, after six months' illness, aged 46 years.

☞ Louisville, Cincinnati and Richmond papers please copy.

REID.—On Thursday evening, March 18, after a short illness, MARGARET JANE, wife of Thomas M. Reid.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 228 East 50th-st., on Monday, March 22, at 10½ o'clock A. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

RUSS.—In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, March 20, JOHANNA B. RUSS, daughter of the late Dr. John D. Russ, of Hartford, Conn.

SMITH.—On Saturday morning, March 20, EMILIE EBBA, wife of Hanbury Smith, M. D., born in Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 31, 1850.

Funeral services in the Swedish Church, 22d-st., near 3d-av., on Monday, at 1½ P. M.

SUTHERLAND.—On Saturday morning, March 20, JOHN MCCLELLAN SUTHERLAND, counselor-at-law, aged 27 years, son of Judge Sutherland.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral on Tuesday, March 23, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 5th-av. and 21st-st., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

TAILLANT.—At Morrisania, Westchester County, N. Y., on Thursday, March 18, ELIZA M. HUNT, wife of C. L. Taillant, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place at the residence of her son-in-law, G. G. Yvelin, No. 4 West 20th-st., at 1½ o'clock on Monday, March 22. Her relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery.

VAN ORDEN.—On Wednesday morning, March 17, ANDREW VAN ORDEN, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the Hanson-place M. E. Church.

ZIZINIA.—On Saturday, March 20, THOMAS ALEXANDER ZIZINIA, only son of Thomas and Matilda Zizinia, aged 3 years and 6 months.

The funeral will take place at No. 11 West 39th-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OLD PUBLIC SCHOOL NO. 7.

The former pupils of the above school previous to the year 1840 will give their first annual dinner at the Astor House, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 31.

Members wishing to participate, will please send their subscription to the undersigned on or before March 27. ALONZO SLOTE, Treasurer, No. 120 Fulton-st.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FORTY-SECOND-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church.—God permitting, services SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. W. A. SCOTT, D. D. Evening subject—*The So-called Religion of Humanity is no Religion at all, and Worse Than None.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Jane-st., between 8th-av. and Hudson-st.—Preaching on SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. D. MATHEWS, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Prayer meeting at 7½. Sabbath Schools at 9 and 2.

HALL OF THE HISTORICAL SOciety, 2d-av., corner of 11th-st.—Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M.

REV. DR. WASHBURNE, RECTOR OF Calvary Church, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, March 21, in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 28th-st. and 9th-av., before the Young Men's Association of the parish.

LAY PREACHING—ADDRESSES BY business men will be given at Brookes' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st.; at 81st-st., near Broadway, and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 301 3d-av., at 3½ o'clock P. M. SUNDAY. Seats free; all are invited.

HARLEM UNIVERSALIST SOCIETY holds its services at Hanson's Hall, corner of 3d-av. and 125th-st. Rev. W. T. CLARKE, Editor of the *Liberal Christian*, will preach THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

BIBLE, THE WORD OF GOD—A LECture by ALBERT SMITH, giving SWEDENBORG's doctrine on the subject, at Washington Hall, Broadway, corner of 4th-st., Williamsburg, SUNDAY, March 21, at 7½ P. M.

DIVINE PROVIDENCE—WHAT SWEDENBORG explains it to be. A lecture by THOMAS HITCHCOCK, at Temperance Hall, 3d-av., near 128th-st., SUNDAY, March 21, at 7½ P. M.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL—FREE CHURCH—14TH-st., opposite Academy of Music, Rev. WALTER DELAFIELD, Minister in charge.—Services 10½ A. M., 3 and 7½ P. M. Sunday School 9 A. M. and 2½ P. M. Rev. W. A. MATSON, D. D., will preach at 7½ P. M. Easter anniversary of Sunday School, Sunday, March 28, 4 P. M.

ST. TIMOTHY'S P. E. CHURCH.—(Entrances on 56th and 57th sts., west of 8th-av.) WEEK BEFORE EASTER, besides the daily morning service at 10 o'clock, there will be a sermon on GOOD FRIDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and on every evening at 8 o'clock.

MONDAY—Rev. WILLIAM A. MCVICKAR. Subject—*Christ's Valuation of the Soul.*

TUESDAY—Rev. Dr. BEACH. Subject—*The Trial Before Pontius Pilate.*

WEDNESDAY—Rev. CLARENCE BUEL.

THURSDAY—Rev. Dr. STAUNTON. Subject—*The Triumphs of the Cross.*

GOOD FRIDAY—Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG. Subject—*The Three Crosses.*

SATURDAY—(Easter Even)—Rev. Prof. SEYMOUR, D. D. Subject—*Christ's Descent Into Hell.*

GEORGE JARVIS GEER, D. D., Rector.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-st., near 5th-av.—On SUNDAY Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. H. H. COLE at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. On MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY before Easter there will be services at 8, 12 and 7½. At the evening services there will be sermons by Rev. Drs. DIX, DUNHAM, PRICE and FORBES. GOOD FRIDAY, services at 7½ and 10½ A. M., 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and 7½ P. M.; at the latter Rev. SAMUEL COOK, D.D., will preach. Easter Even, services at 8, 12 and 5.

COURSE OF SERMONS IN BEHALF of the Free Church Reading-Room and the objects associated with it:

Sermon, March 21, in Trinity Chapel—*Review and Object of Recent and Present Agitation in the Church*, by Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., of Christ Church.

Sermon, April 4, in the Church of the Transfiguration—*The Protestant Episcopal Church; Her Practice as Contrasted with Her Faith*, by Rev. C. M. PARKMAN.

CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, formerly at 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music, now worshiping at Somerville Hall, corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av. MORNING service at 10½; EVENING service at 7½; Sunday School at 9 A. M. Seats free. Strangers invited. Rev. URIAH SCOTT, Rector.

OLD JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—The New-York and Brooklyn Local Preachers' Association will conduct the services MORNING and EVENING. Sermon at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JAMES MCGEE, of Brooklyn. Addresses at 7½ P. M. All local preachers and the public generally are invited. Seats free.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching in the Mariners' Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching also at the Mission, corner of Water and Dover sts. at 3 o'clock, and at No. 27 Greenwich-st. at 3½ P. M.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, CORNER of Henry and Scammel sts.—Services 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Rector preaches in the MORNING. Subject—*The Practical and Devotional Elements of the Church.* Rev. W. H. COOKE, Assistant Minister of Trinity Parish, preaches in the EVENING. Subject—*The Church of Christ the Realization of the Figurative Church of Israel.*

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH, No. 9 University-place, between Waverley-place and 8th-st.—Divine Service on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M., in the chapel of the Union Theological Seminary. A sermon will be preached by Rev. A. GOBY, from France.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 12.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder W. S. CAMPBELL, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. Subjects—*Prophecy on the near Coming of Christ*, and *the More Excellent Life to be Obtained at His Coming.* Seats free.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN Church of the Holy Trinity, on 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—The rite of Confirmation will be administered on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. Evening service at 7½.

CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS.—Large chapel of the University, Washington-square. Rev. Dr. DEEMS is to preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday School at 2½ P. M., and adult Bible class at 4 P. M. Free seats. Special attention and cordial invitation to strangers.

AT THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH of Sea and Land, corner Market and Henry sts., preaching by Rev. EDWARD HOPPER, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All seamen, and those residing in the lower part of the City, are invited to attend. Seats all free.

GREENE-ST. M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening service will be followed by a prayer meeting. Strangers and others are invited to attend. Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st., Rev. R. S. HOWLAND, D. D., Rector, Rev. T. K. CONRAD, D. D., Associate Rector.—Divine service every SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers will be provided with seats on application to the sexton.

THE FALLACIOUS TEACHING THAT Protestantism is a failure, and that the last 300 years have been the real dark ages of the Church, will be controverted in the Protestant Episcopal Free Church of Our Lord, corner 5th-av. and 27th-st., on SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Divine service SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock; the Rector, Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, will preach. In the evening the Right Rev. Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation; service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHRIST'S PRAYER FOR THE Dead and Living.—A sermon on the above subject by Rev. WILLIAM L. LOOMIS, Pastor of the Antioch Baptist Church, No. 264 Bleecker-st., on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at the usual hour; seats free. All are invited.

ALLEN-ST. METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, at 10½ A. and 7 P. M. Evening subject—*Heaven: What shall we be there?* Prayer meeting at 3 P. M. Seats free. All invited.

ST. PETER'S, WEST 20TH-ST.—THE Rector, Rev. Dr. BEACH, will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Subject—*The Evil Results which have been Produced by the Divisions Among Christians, and How they are to be Removed.* Service to begin at 7½ o'clock.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH Church, Rev. ALEX. R. THOMSON, D. D., Pastor, will meet for worship, please God, in Lyric Hall, 6th-av., between 41st and 42d sts., on SUNDAY, 21st inst., at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sunday School and children's service at 2½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE of the Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—the original permanent mission at the Points—Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Sunday School at 9½ A. M. and 2 P. M. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED Church, west of 8th-av., Rev. ISAAC RILEY, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. SUNDAY EVENING the third in the series of Bible biography. Subject—*Enoch.*

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, Madison-av., corner 47th st. Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and at 3½ P. M. Sunday school at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE NEW-ENGLAND CONGREGAtional Church, Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, Pastor, has removed to Rutgers Chapel, 5th-av., between 41st and 42d sts. Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 4 P. M. Sabbath School at 2½ P. M. Seats free.

ADVENT MEETINGS AND LOVE Feast.—Elder S. T. VANDERBECK, of Hackensack, N. J., will lead the Love Feast at the Church No. 132 West 24th-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., and will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

COMING TO ZION—BISHOP SNOW, OF the Second Advent Church, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Gathering of Israel to Jerusalem.*—Mic. ii. 12, 13.

LEE-AV. REFORMED CHURCH, Brooklyn, E. D.—Rev. BYRON SUNDERLAND, D. D., of Washington, D. C., will preach in this Church SUNDAY, (21st,) morning and evening, at the usual hours, corner Lee-av. and Hewes-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

DUANE METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, Hudson-st., near Spring.—Divine services on SUNDAY, the 21st, at 10½ A. M., 3 and 7 P. M., conducted by the "Praying Band," Brother SAMUEL HALSTED, leader. Come and welcome.

REV. DR. TYNG, OF ST. GEORGE'S Church, will preach at the opening services of the Church of the Mediator, in Elsako Hall, southeast corner of 34th-st. and 6th-av., (entrance on 34th-st.,) on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

THE SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the Young People's Prayer Meeting of Spring-st. Church, near Varick-st., will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7½ o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

REV. W. H. PENDLETON, PASTOR of 53d-st. Baptist Church, having returned to the City, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, and administer the ordinance of baptism in the evening.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER OF 4th-av. and 20th-st.—Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will give the second lecture of his course on SUNDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Denying Christ.* The public are invited.

AT COOPER INSTITUTE, IN THE large hall, free preaching on SUNDAY, March 21, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Rev. JOSEPH H. ALLEN. All persons are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

REV. DR. MONTGOMERY WILL preach in St. George's Chapel, No. 206 East 19th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 21, at 7½ o'clock. Collection for P. E. Orphan Asylum.

FORTIETH-ST. PRESBYTERIAN Church, near Lexington-av. Rev. J. E. ANNAN, Pastor.—Preaching on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

THE CHURCH COMMITTEE OF THE Young Men's Christian Association will hold a meeting at the rooms THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock; an interesting occasion may be anticipated.

BLEECKER-ST. UNIVERSALIST Church, corner of Downing-st., Rev. DAY K. LEE Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening, a Palm Sunday Sermon.

NEW JERUSALEM (SWEDENBORGIAN) House of Worship, 35th-st., east of 4th-av. Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES, Pastor.

REV. S. A. COREY, D. D., WILL preach in the Murray Hill Baptist Chapel, Lexington-av., near 37th-st., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and at 7½ P. M.; Sunday School at 2.

FREE CHURCH OF THE HOLY LIGHT, corner of Broadway and 37th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. EASTBURN BENJAMIN will preach.

A COMPLETELY FURNISHED Chapel to let on SUNDAY EVENINGS. Apply at Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH.—E. W. WILLIAMS, sexton and undertaker, No. 98 5th-av.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 20, 1869.

$5,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '62.c	118¼	25 Bank Commerce	120¼
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '64	114¾	10 Metropolitan Bk	142½
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '65, New	112¾	20 Cent. Nat. Bank	109½
20,000 do.	112¾	10 Gold Ex. Bank	135
10,000 U.S. 6s, R., '71	122	100 West. Un. Tel.	38
10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67.c	113½	200 Quicksilver	21
26,000 do.	113½	200 Mar. Pf.	34¾
21,000 do.	113½	200 Pacific Mail	91½
20,000 do. ...b60	114	100 do. ...s60	91
10,000 do. ...s60	113¼	200 do. ...b10	91½
2,000 Ga. St. 6s	82	300 do.	91
4,000 N.C. St. 6s	62½	50 Amer. Mer. U. Ex.	40½
26,000 N. Car. 6s, new	59¾	5 do.	39½
7,000 do.	59¾	200 Clev. & Tol. ...3d call	106½
30,000 Va. St. 6s, ex c.	56½	200 Hudson ...3d call	138½
1,000 Mich. Cen. 8s, new bds	118¼	200 do. ...b60	141
2,000 Mich. So. S.F. 8s	[illegible]	20 Mich. Southern	96½
5,000 T. & W. 1st M. Ex.	90½	50 Chi. B. & Q.	174½
1,000 Gt. West. 2d M.	79	112 do. ...bet. call	174½
12,000 C. C. & I. C. 1st	85½	100 Mil. & St. P.	69½
22,000 do.	85½	100 Mil. & St. P. Pref.	79
1,000 W.U.T. 7s bds	86½	400 Chi. & N.W., s.c.	85
1,000 Long Dock Bds	88½	200 Chi. & R.I. ...b.c	128
4,000 C. & R.I. & P. R. R. 7s	94	100 T., W. & W.	67
3,000 Del. L. & W. 2d	92½	200 New-Jersey Cen.	110
15,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	92	200 P., Ft. W. & C.	120
3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st	100	100 do.	120½
		500 Ohio & Miss.	32½
		12 Norwich & Wor.	100

SECOND BOARD—1½ P. M.

$5,000 U.S. 6s, R., '81	122	$5,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64	114¾
700 U.S. 5-20 C., '62, small	118¾	1,000 do.	114¾
400 do.	118¾	35,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65	116¾
2,000 do.	118¾	15,000 do.	116¾
7,000 do.	118¾	10,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '65, new	112¾
3,500 U.S. 5s, 10-40, C.	105¾	25,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '67	113¾

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	30¾	300 Ohio & Miss.	32¾
100 U.S. Ex.	54¾	200 do. ...b3	32½
100 Mer. Union Ex.	16	100 do. ...c	32½
100 West. U. Tel.	38	300 Mich. So. & N. I.	96¾
100 Mariposa Pf.	34¾	100 do. ...b5	96½
300 Mil. & St. P.	69½	200 Clev. & P. R. ...c	87¾
200 do.	69½	100 Chi., R. I. & P.	128¾
200 N. Y. Cen.	158¾	100 do.	128¾
200 Reading ...c	91¾	400 Chic. & N. W.	85
200 Mil. & S. P.	79½	500 do. ...b10	85¼
200 Fort Wayne	120½	200 do.	85¼
200 Chic. & N.W. Pf.	92½	500 do. ...b3	85¼

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	65	400 Mil. & St. P.	69½
5,000 do. ...c	65	200 do. ...b30	70
100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	31	200 do.	69½
100 Adams Ex.	58½	200 do. ...b3	69¾
100 do.	58¾	200 do. ...b60	70¼
100 do. ...c	58½	400 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	79¼
100 Quick. Min. Co.	20¾	200 do.	79¼
100 do. ...s10	20¼	300 Fort Wayne	120
200 Mariposa	10	100 do.	119¾
200 do.	10	200 Ohio & Miss.	32½
200 Mariposa Pf. ...s30	35½	300 do. ...b5	32½
200 do.	35½	100 do. ...s3	32½
400 Pacific Mail	91¾	200 Mich. S. & N. I.	96½
300 do.	91¾	1200 do.	96½
1100 do.	90	100 do. ...b10	96½
200 do. ...s60	90	200 do. ...c	96½
200 do.	89¾	1200 Clev. & Pitts.	87½
200 do.	89½	200 do. ...c	87¾
200 do.	89¾	200 Cleve. & Tol.	106½
1200 do.	89½	100 do.	106½
400 do.	89¾	200 do.	106¼
1400 do.	89	500 do. ...c	106
200 do.	89¾	200 Lake Shore ...c	106
200 do. ...c	89	100 Chic., R. I. & P.	128¼
300 do. ...b5	89½	100 do.	128¾
200 do. ...c	89½	800 Chic. & N. W.	84¾
400 New-York Cen.	158¾	200 do.	84¾
500 do.	158¾	200 do. ...c	84¾
100 do. ...b5	158¾	500 do.	84¾
600 do.	158¾	300 do. ...c	84¾
200 do. ...b3	158¾	400 do. ...b3	84¾
200 do. ...s3	158¾	200 Chi. & N.W. Pf.	92
100 West U. T.	37¾	300 do.	91¾
100 Hudson ...c	139¼	500 do. ...c	91¾
100 do.	139½	200 do. ...b4	91¾
200 Reading	91¾	300 do.	91¾
400 do.	91¾		

SATURDAY, March 20—P. M.

The sales of Gold through the day were at 131@130⅞@131⅛@131 ₱ cent., closing the same as on Friday night. There was some appearance of scarcity, for delivery, early in the day, but the amount wanted proved less than the speculative holders expected, and soon after they had to pay from 6 to 8 ₱ cent. per annum interest to carry over their balances. There was no marked relief to the Foreign Exchanges, but the pressure to sell at the very low figures made on Friday was not so great. The 60-day rate on London closed 108⅜@108½@108⅝ ₱ cent., the outside figure being asked by some of the standard drawers; Short Sight 108⅝@¾; Cable transfers 108⅞@109 ₱ cent. The Gold Customs of the week paid into the Treasury amount to $2,101,162; the Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $980,416. The Banks lose $2,145,365 on their Specie Deposits, but gain $1,135,246 in Greenbacks. Their general line of Deposits is $1,119,541 higher than last Monday, and $1,428,607 is added to their Loans. The Money market worked decidedly better than on Friday, and loans to Brokers, at the close were quoted no higher than 7 ₱ cent. Currency Interest.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were dull at about the last prices of Friday. They felt the pause in the buying for Europe, on account of the difficulty of placing Exchange. The 5-20s of 1867 showed some firmness at the close of the day, and the other descriptions were steady. The Border State Bonds were dull, but no lower than on Friday. In the Railway market, and also on Pacific Mail, a formidable bearish speculation has been inaugurated, and the sales of the day at the falling prices were heavy on New-York Central and most of the Western Stocks, including both classes of Northwest which had manifested so much strength on Friday. In the Afternoon, subsequent to the adjournment of the 1 o'clock Open Board, where a large business was done, New-York Central sold down to 156⅜ ₱ cent., and Pacific Mail down to 87⅞ ₱ cent. Northwest Common was done as low as 83⅜ ₱ cent., and Michigan Southern 95⅞ ₱ cent.

As usual on Saturday, no late Boards were held at the Exchange. In the Long Room and on the Street, the following quotations were made, as compared with Friday night. The 5-20s of 1867 fell back to 113⅜:

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	105⅝	106¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	119	118¾
United States 5-20s of 1867	113½	113⅜
American Gold Coin	131	131
Bills on London, 60 days	108½	108⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	65	65
Virginia Bonds, old	56½	56¼
Missouri Bonds	87¾	87⅜
North Carolina Bonds, old	62	62½
New-York Central	159⅝	157¼
Reading Railway	91½	91⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	128⅝	128
Northwest Common	85⅝	84¼
Northwest Preferred	92⅝	91⅞
Michigan Southern	96⅝	96¼
Pittsburg and Fort Wayne	120½	119⅝
Cleveland and Pittsburg	88	87½
Pacific Mail Company	91½	88
St. Paul Preferred	79¼	78½
St. Paul Common	69⅝	69¼
Toledo and Wabash	67½	66½
Cleveland and Toledo	106⅛	106¼
Ohio and Mississippi	32½	32¼
Mariposa Preferred	34⅝	35⅛

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ₱ cent. coup., 1881	116¾	5-20 coup., 1868	113⅛
5-20 reg., 1862	112	6 ₱ cent., reg., 1871	122
5-20 coup., 1862	118⅜	6 ₱ cent. coup., 1874	118
5-20 coup., 1864	114⅜	End coup., 1874	118
5-20 coup., 1865	116⅜	10-40 reg.	105½
5-20 coup., '65, n. is.	112⅜	10-40 coup.	105½
5-20 coup., 1867	113⅜	6s Currency	103⅛

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan	100	Ill. War Loan	100½
N. Y. Coupon B. Loan	100	Indiana 5 ₱ c. War L.	97½
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. Canal, '70	x100	Michigan 6 ₱ ct., '78	89
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '72	x101½	Tenn. 6 ₱ c. ex cou.	65¾
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '73	x101½	Tenn. 6 ₱ c. new b'ds	65
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '74	101½	Virginia 6s, ex cou.	56½
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '75	101½	Virginia 6s, new bds	59
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '77	101½	Georgia 6s	82
N. Y. 6 ₱ c. Canal, '78	101½	Georgia 7s, new bds	92½
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '71	98	North Carolina 6s	62½
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '74	98	North Car. 6s n. bds	59¾
N. Y. 5 ₱ c. Canal, '76	98	Missouri 6s	87½
Ohio 6 ₱ c., 1875	99	Mo., H. & St. Jo. Is.	85
Ill. Canal bonds, '60	100½	Louisiana 6s	70
Ill. Canal bds, reg. '60	100½	Louisiana 6s levee bds.	67½
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '62	100½	Louisiana 8s levee bds.	85
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '65	100½	California 7s	125
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '65	100½	Connecticut 6s	100
Ill. 6 ₱ c. c. '79, aft '70	100½	Rhode Island 6s	100
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '77	100½	Alabama 8s	97
Ill. 6 ₱ c. coupons, '79	100½	Alabama 5s	70½

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	132	Hanover	100
Manhattan	149	Irving	108
Merchants'	128	Metropolitan	142½
Mechanics'	127	Market	119
America	146	Shoe and Leather	131½
Phenix	107	Corn Exchange	130½
North River	105½	Continental	99
National	111	St. Nicholas	113
Merchants' Exchan'e	116	Commonwealth	118
Seventh Ward	111	Imp. and Traders'	129½
State of New-York	113	Park	157½
Commerce	122¼	Central National	107½
Mech. Bk'g Ass'n	120	Fourth National	108
Bank of the Republic	118	Ninth National	110
Bank of N'th Am'ca	110	Gold Exchange	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	90¼	Gal. & Chi. extended	98
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	87½	Gal. & Chic. 2d M.	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	87½	Chi. R. I. & P.	98½
Erie 7s, 3d ind. 1883	88	Clev. & Tol. S. Fund	98½
Erie 7s, 4th ind. 1880	88	Morris & Essex 1st M.	99½
Hd. R. 7s, 1st M., 1869-70	100	Morris & Essex 2d M.	89
H. R. 7s, 3d M. S. F. '85	102½	P. Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	101
Harlem 1st M.	103	P. Ft. W. & C. 2d M.	98
Mich. C. 8 p. ct. '82	112¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 3d M.	96
Mich. C. 8s 2d M.	115	Cleve. & P. 2d M.	88
C., B. & Q. 8 p. ct. 1st M.	111	Cleve. & P. 3d M.	88
Mich. S. 7 p. ct.	96	Cleve. & P. 4th M.	74½
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 p. c.	98	Chi. & Alton 1st M.	101
Ill. Cen. 7 p. c., 1875	98	Chi. & Alton inc.	94½
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81	Ohio & Miss. 1st M.	94
Alton & T. H. 2d M. inc.	76	Ohio & Miss. Cons.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund	90	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st M.	93
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	91½	Peninsula R. R. bds.	88
Con. 7 p. cent. bds.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	102½
Han. & St. J. L. G.	105	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	88
Han. & St. Jo. Conv.	110	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	86
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	95	Mar. Trustee Cer.	87
Del., L. & W. 2d M.	[illegible]	Long Dock bonds	88
Tol. & W. 1st M. ex.	90½	Am. D't & Imp'mt bds	86
Tol., W. W. s.c. 2d's. E.	80	Western Union bonds	86½
Gt. West'n 1st M. '88	87	Tol. Peoria & W. E. D.	84½
Gt. West'n 2d M. '93	78½	Tol. Peoria & W. W. D.	83½
Ill. & So. Iowa 1st M.	71	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st M.	84½

The day's business at the Office of the United States Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $686,276; total payments, $542,464; balance, $98,742,441. The receipts include for Customs, $390,000; for Gold Notes, $72,000.

Bonds have been issued by the Treasury Department to the Central Pacific Railroad Company to Ogden City, 750 miles east of Sacramento. This fixes the point of junction between the Central Pacific and the Union Pacific Railroads at that place.

The 7 ₱ cent. First Mortgage 40-year bonds of the Indianapolis and Vincennes Railroad Company are offered for sale by Messrs. GEORGE OPDYKE & Co., of No. 25 Nassau-street. The principal and interest of these bonds are guaranteed by several substantial companies, which makes the security of the investment undoubted.

Report of Specie exported from the port of New-York, for the week ending March 20, 1869:

March 16—Schooner *Mary A. Witham*, Para—American Gold	$4,575
March 16—Steamship *Cimbria*, Paris—Silver Bars	26,064
March 18—Steamship *Morro Castle*, Havana—Spanish Doubloons	108,000
March 18—Steamship *Morro Castle*, Havana—American Silver	2,000
March 18—Steamship *New-York*, London—Mexican Dollars	12,500
March 18—Steamship *New-York*, London—Foreign Gold	2,500
March 18—Steamship *New-York*, London—American Gold	10,000
March 19—Brig *Thomas Turull*, Mayaguez—American Silver	5,263
March 20—Steamship *Rising Star*, Aspinwall—American Silver	7,540
Total	$181,335

The seventh annual report made by the Board of Managers to the Stock and Bondholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Company on the 17th inst. contains the following figures:

The earnings of the main line were:		
From local freights		$2,021,567
Foreign freights		3,210,289
Local passengers		1,206,301
Foreign passengers		1,165,873
Express matter		119,973
Mail service		93,900
Rent of railway		55,000
Rent of other property		6,764
Miscellaneous sources		11,430
Total		$8,041,180
Gross earnings		7,242,126
Increase 11¼ ₱ cent.		$799,054
The expenses incurred:		
For conducting transportation		$1,341,459
Motive power		1,409,545
Maintenance of way		1,227,735
Motive power		926,220
General expenses		297,161
Total		$5,202,120
NOTE.—These expenses show an absorption of 61 1-5 ₱ cent. of the earnings, which is 5 ₱ cent. less than in 1867.		
The net earnings, Main Line, 1868		$3,039,070
Main Line in 1867		2,378,553
Increase (22 3-5 ₱ cent)		$660,516
Net earnings of main line		$3,039,070
Profit New-Castle Branch		60,789
Profit Lawrence Branch		3,101
Total net revenue		$3,102,960
Interest on mortgage debt		816,202
Sinking Fund	$104,100	
Interest on bonds	18,502	122,602
Due Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad		210,308
Total		$1,149,308
Balance 14.34 per cent. on Capital stock		1,953,652
Dividends and Taxes thereon		1,210,236
Surplus		$742,830
Capital stock		$11,500,000
First mortgage	5,250,000	
Second mortgage	5,160,000	
Third mortgage	2,000,000	
Bridge bonds, &c.	152,100	12,562,000
Miscellaneous liabilities		201,582
Due expenditures in December		673,759
Balance to credit of income		1,945,722
Total		$26,887,075
Main line of road, equipment, &c.		$25,402,986
Akron Branch		223,200
Stock of supplies		530,341
Bonds held by Sinking Fund		524,800
Due by other Companies	$462,411	
Less due them	149,789	312,622
Miscellaneous assets		387,172
Cash on hand		362,182
Total		$26,887,075

The aggregate amount of Imports (other than Dry Goods and Specie) at the Port of New-York from Foreign Ports for the week ending March 19, 1869, was $3,627,361.

The earnings of the South Carolina Railroad for the years ending Dec. 31, 1867 and 1868, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
From passengers	$355,559 92	$310,778 47
From freight	940,549 26	961,704 20
From mail	18,947 38	20,075 00
From other sources	300 96	1,904 12
Total	$1,316,006 50	$1,294,961 89
Expenses, viz.:		
Salaries, &c.	$15,354 73	$15,430 23
Transportation	359,317 55	326,392 57
Machinery	174,705 99	167,672 03
Roadway	152,851 06	155,952 17
Total	$702,229 34	$667,447 40
Earnings less expenses	$613,777 16	$627,514 49
From which deduct—		
Interest—sterling	$114,305 64	$112,762 20
Interest—domestic	122,540 02	113,405 75
Damages	10,621 02	4,396 44
Stock killed	2,286 50	2,411 58
Total	$250,163 18	$232,979 04
Net income	$363,613 98	$367,535 45

Compared with the previous year, the gross earnings of 1868 show a decrease of $21,044 61; with a decrease in operating expenses of $4,781 94—making the decrease of net earnings $16,262 67. The net income, after payment of interest, damage, &c., shows an increase of $3,921 47.

The debt and property accounts of the Company at the close of the last and preceding years were as follows:

	1867.	1868.
Capital stock	$5,819,275 00	$5,819,275 00
Sterling bonds	2,275,310 32	2,275,444 70
Domestic bonds	1,402,632 32	1,585,396 06
Certificates of indebtedness	13,087 50	13,257 50
Receivables	13,500 00	17,000 00
Change notes	1,412 50	1,412 50
Bills payable	217,126 10	88,000 00
Coupons, sterling	189,764 00	260,805 36
Coupons, domestic	59,712 50	58,702 50
Pay rolls	17,551 69	
Transient creditors	85,605 56	53,058 73
Net income	998,430 64	1,296,968 09
Total	$11,184,449 79	$11,490,369 75
Roadway, track, depots, &c.	$8,472,914 45	$8,472,914 45
Lands	432,879 45	435,649 00
Cars	258,003 66	272,030 02
Locomotives	386,332 18	385,358 18
Machinery, &c.	84,940 68	71,199 80
Supply of materials	106,213 20	75,057 76
Commissary stores	317 55	492 40
Restoration of property	1,049,944 55	1,123,137 59
Adjustment of claims	39,330 51	147,208 27
Loss of property	1,460,741 91	1,461,481 91
Cash	39,033 06	27,950 62
Bonds and bills receivable	25,097 58	35,120 38
Agents	70,126 06	71,124 42
Post Office Department	6,068 75	4,935 21
Salaries, exchange, &c.		116,209 37
Railroad companies	20,244 28	20,244 28
Stock of other companies	404,032 50	396,562 50
Transient debtors	214,096 10	333,104 83
Total	$11,184,449 79	$11,490,369 75

President—Wm. J. Magrath.
Directors—Wm. J. Magrath, George A. Trenholm, L. D. De Saussure, John Hanckel, Andrew Simonds, George W. Williams, Henry Gourdin, Francis J. Pelzer, C. M. Furman, B. H. Rice, H. H. De Leon, James Rose, William A. Courtenay, James S. Gibbes, James P. Boyce.
General Superintendent—H. T. Peake.
Auditor—J. R. Emery.

Affairs of the Erie Road.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A bill requiring the Erie Railway Company to furnish an exact statement of the amount of outstanding stock and indebtedness is about to be passed at Albany. A further statement *in detail* of the expenditures for the past year would bring to light much information which the stockholders have not been able to obtain, and enable the holders of the preferred stock to know *why their dividends have been withheld.*

It is to be hoped that our Legislature will compel such a statement, and also enact a law for the protection of the public, based upon the regulations of the New-York Stock Exchange. These require a registry of all stocks placed upon their list to be kept in a responsible bank or trust company, and that at least thirty days' notice through the newspapers shall be given of any intended increase of the number of shares, either direct or through an issue of convertible bonds, stating the object for which such issue of stocks or bonds is to be made.

HONESTY.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad Company pay both the Principal and Seven per Cent. Interest—1st February and 1st August—in GOLD COIN, Free of Government Tax.

A limited amount only of these Bonds may be had, at par and accrued interest in currency, of H. H. BOODY, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-st., or of HENRY CLEWS & CO., Bankers, No. 32 Wall-st.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—MARCH 20.

Before Judge Blatchford.

IMPORTANT BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDING.

At the opening of the Court this morning the petition of Farnham, Gilbert, Jr., & Co. vs. Lathrop, Ludington & Co., to have the latter firm declared involuntary bankrupts was called. Mr. Da Costa, counsel for the petitioners, urged on the case. Mr. Devine, of counsel for the debtors, asked an adjournment on the ground of a serious accident which had happened to Mr. A. F. Smith, the senior counsel in the case. Mr. Da Costa insisted that any adjournment should be for the shortest time possible. After some further discussion the Court set the case down for April 2 proximo.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Betts.

MUTINY.

Five men were brought before the Commissioner on a charge of mutiny. Their names are, Joseph Manuel, Henry Smith, Jacob Meckmaker, Henry Valentine, and William Walker. Captain Crabtree, of the bark *Celia*, alleges that while his vessel was lying in the harbor of Cadiz, these men endeavored to create a mutiny. No weapons were used, however, and the case does not seem a very serious one. The men were discharged on their own recognizance to appear for examination next Wednesday.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justices Dowling and Kelly.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, there were twenty-seven cases for trial. The charges were principally assault and battery, petit larceny, cruelty to animals, &c.

James Dobbin was sent to the Penitentiary for two months for stealing some articles of clothing. John Dooley was sent up for two months for stealing a coat, value $8. Dennis Daily, the man who was so cruelly beaten by the Police on St. Patrick's Day, was sent to the Penitentiary for two months on a charge of assault and battery. Michael O'Brien was sent up for six months for the same offence. A man named Edward Butcher was fined $5 for carrying a concealed weapon.

SURROGATE'S COURT.

Before Gideon J. Tucker, Surrogate.

WILLS ADMITTED.

Adam Eckel, Nicholas Ludlum, Richard Beck, Fanny Tyson, Charles Bayley, Joseph Craig, Hattie Willet, Mary Gillick, Gesche M. Stein, Mary Ann Henry, Henry S. Blatchford, John O'Reilly, Jeremiah Monarque, Heinrick J. F. Weber, Marcus F. Grave, Wm. H. Tunis, Frances D. Harison, Daniel Goddard, Hermann D. Harms.

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of Marcella Scherlung, Rebecca Bonner, Louisa Gude, (otherwise Guden,) Harrison P. Liscomb, John Dunn, Mary McCusker, Wm. D. H. Pitts, Fred. W. Myers, Lewis Samuels, Henry Warters, Wm. D. Chase, Adele Hartmeyer, Wm. Bishop, Ezra L. Salt, Chas. H. Kimmersley, Reno A. De Russy, Meyer Cohn, John F. John, Hunloke W. Palmer, Michael Lynch, Michael Coffee, Patrick Collins, Mary McCord.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 20.

By Judge Ingraham.

Mower et al. vs. Grace et al.; motion granted; costs to abide the event.

Jaques vs. Theirs; motion cannot be granted except to allow plaintiff to amend his complaint on payment of $10 costs.

Mayer vs. Gaige; bail must appear and be examined on two days' notice, and the plaintiff have $10 costs to abide event.

Darling et al. vs. Brown et al.; motion granted.

Blodget vs. Van Dycke; motion for reference denied; motion for receiver granted; order to be settled on notice.

Smith vs. Chester; plaintiff's exceptions are disallowed and report is confirmed with costs, &c.

Bolles vs. Ford et al.; motion granted.

McGloine vs. Jandon; motion granted, &c., and reference ordered.

Prouty vs. Richardson, &c.; motion granted.

In the matter of the receivership of the Bruce Fertilizer Company; order granted.

Varrick vs. Lawson et al.; motion granted.

Weld et al. vs. Bass; motion granted for $50.

Haydon vs. The Florence Sewing Machine Company; motion granted on payment of $10 costs; issue to be of the date of the former issue.

Cudberth vs. Borst et al.; motion for an issue is granted, &c.

Robinson vs. Robinson, &c.; motion granted on payment of costs.

Doane vs. Fitch, &c.; motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—MARCH 20.

By Judge Jones.

Charles Dennis vs. Rodier Corman; motion granted.

Edmund G. Sheppard vs. Adrian C. Brooks; motion granted on terms.

Solomon Rollo vs. Moses Sousa; motion granted.

James Agnew vs. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company; motion granted, and default opened without costs.

John E. Robinson vs. Robert Bocsel et al.; injunction dissolved and vacated, and complaint dismissed without costs.

William B. Tompkins vs. John B. Stryker; motion granted.

Edward A. Moss vs. Thomas McAdams; motion granted.

SURROGATE'S COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Hon. W. D. Veeder, Surrogate.

The wills of the following-named persons were proved during the past week: Mahalah Demarest, Hester Waters, Eliza Guesthand, Wm. M. Harris, and Robert H. Dick, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of administration were granted on the estates of John Darrow, Wm. A. Kelley, George Anna Dick, Rachel Patterson, Samuel T. Hubbard, Mary Ann Hughes, Joseph McMurray, Philip Quenzer, Sophia Havens, Elizabeth Shaw, William L. Haskins, and Elizabeth Bedell, all of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the estate of Ella T. Carlisle were granted to Gilbert Brown, and of William Weir to William H. Philips.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Dowling, Justice.

THE CONFIDENCE GAME.

On Tuesday afternoon Charles Armbrecht, a boy employed at No. 697 Broadway, was given some clothing valued at $61, to carry to the residence of George S. Rosenblatt and Joseph Peirce. When he reached the corner of Twenty-third-street and Seventh-avenue the boy was accosted by one Henry Howe, who wished him to carry a letter to the house of Mr. Conroy, in Twenty-third-street near Eighth-avenue. The boy consented, and Howe kindly took charge of the bundle until he should return. The boy of course found no Mr. Conroy, and upon his return, as a matter of course, did not find Howe. On Friday afternoon, however, the boy met that enterprising individual in Broadway, near Fourteenth-street, and had him arrested by officer Reed, of the Broadway Squad. The prisoner was yesterday arraigned, and having denied his guilt, was committed for trial.

THE ROBBERY OF THE UNKNOWN.

The TIMES has fully published the confession of Maria Wilson that she robbed an unknown man, who accompanied her to a house of assignation, of $2,000. Captain Thorne has made diligent search for the man who was thus despoiled, but has been unable to find any trace of him. The self-accused prisoner was yesterday arraigned and a motion made for her discharge, which was, however, denied by the Magistrate, and she was recommitted.

ROBBERY OF A GUEST.

Frank C. Engiering, of Port Gibson, Miss., and now a guest at the Metropolitan Hotel, made a complaint yesterday, stating that on the previous night he retired to bed at an early hour, and having locked his door securely, put his watch and chain and a pocket-book containing $218 75 on the bureau. The articles were still there, and the door was still securely locked when he awoke in the morning and unlocked the door to let in Charles Stansbury, the bell-boy, who brought him a newspaper. The boy returned in a few minutes, and was in the room some fifteen minutes and when he left the complainant states that he picked up his pocket-book and finding it light made an examination, when he found that he had been robbed of the amount named. He subsequently caused the boy to be arrested. Upon cross-examination the complainant stated that he had not seen or counted his money since 2 o'clock on the previous afternoon, and he then saw it in a store in Maiden-lane. The accused, who is colored, and is called a bell-boy notwithstanding that he is 20 years of age, denied his guilt in the most positive terms, but was held for further hearing.

A FORGED ORDER.

Gustave Berg, of No. 165 Fulton-street, made a complaint stating that on the 16th inst., Edward Walsh presented to Adolphus Keppleman an order for two bags of English Vermillion, worth $52, purporting to be signed by T. Weddle & Co., No. 80 Maiden-lane, which order subsequently proved to be a forgery. The accused was held for examination.

Jefferson Market—Dodge, Justice.

A DISHONEST CLERK.

Wm P. Laturge is the proprietor of an oyster barge at the foot of Christopher-street. Up to Jan. 18 he had in his employ a young man named Henry Brown, on which day he intrusted Brown with $100 in money to deliver at the office of the National Express Company. He saw no more of Brown or the money, which was not delivered as intended. Laturge engaged the services of Detective Blackwood, who succeeded in arresting Brown. He was arraigned before Justice DODGE, yesterday and committed for trial.

Is the Raid Upon Street Incumbrances Flagging?

The statement that the Street Commissioner has determined to enforce the law relating to street obstructions, and has already removed many incumbrances from the lower part of Broadway, is correct only to a very small extent. It is true that the round-house and cake-stand at the junction of Broadway and Park-row have been removed, but there still remain a dozen or more apple-stalls and a car-starter's stand, the latter occupying at least one-third of the sidewalk. At the corner of Ann-street and Park-row is a large stand, occupying as much room as a moderate-sized store. On the corner of Broadway and Barclay-street is another. A little further up, in front of the two new buildings being erected on Broadway, are piles of rubbish, broken paving stones, &c., which have lain there for months. Up Park-row, as every one knows who has occasion to pass there, the Park railings are entirely hidden by apple and cake stalls, which take up so much of the sidewalk that pedestrians are in danger of being struck by the cars, which here run close to up the sidewalk. Now, if the Street Commissioner is really desirous of enforcing the law, why does he allow the incumbrances mentioned above to remain? He has ample power to act independent of the Common Council. Section 21 of the law relating to his Department reads as follows:

He (the Street Commissioner) may direct the removal of any article which may incumber or obstruct a street or avenue, wharf or pier, in the City of New-York, under the penalties prescribed by law.

To carry out this law he is allowed four Inspectors, who receive $5 per day each. If the incumbrances complained of are not removed within twenty-four hours after notice to the owners being given, the Street Commissioner can remove them himself and for the expense, not exceeding $100 in each case, he can draw upon the Comptroller.

The Dummy Engine Accident—Censure of the Second-avenue Railroad Company.

On Wednesday night last JOHN NUNDSCHEAN, aged 9 years, was killed at the intersection of Second-avenue with One Hundred and Twenty-first-street. Coroner FLYNN held an inquest in the case yesterday at the office, No. 11 City Hall, when the evidence taken showed that the boy was crossing the track about 8 o'clock P. M., carrying a market-basket, when he was run over by dummy engine No. 7, of the Second-avenue Railroad, which was going at a very high rate of speed, and without lights. It was also shown that the engineers and conductors of the road are allowed a certain time to make the distance between Harlem and Sixty-third-street, and that the observance of the time schedule frequently requires a rapid rate of speed. There was also evidence produced showing that the lights of the dummy engines are often not burning when they are dashing at this dangerous rate over the Harlem Flats. Mr. HARVEY H. WOODS, Superintendent of the Company, testified that the Company is not bound by any law of the State as to the rate of speed to be observed by the engines of the Company.

The jury having heard all the evidence rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by being run over by dummy engine No. 7 of the Second-Avenue Railroad Company, and added: "We consider the Company guilty of gross negligence in running their dummies at such a high and dangerous rate of speed, and without lights at night; we exonerate the engineer and conductor from all blame in the matter, as they were acting under the directions of the Company." The engineer and conductor, who had been held in custody by Captain BOGART, of the Twelfth Precinct, were discharged by Coroner FLYNN when this verdict was rendered.

Trial Trip of the Steamer Vanderbilt.

The well-known steamer *Vanderbilt*, of the New-York and Troy Steamship Company's line of steamers, made her trial trip yesterday, starting at 12:30 P. M. from Pier No. 44 North River. This vessel is already well known for her fine sailing qualities and excellent accommodations. During the past few months she has been undergoing complete repairs, and yesterday presented a strikingly handsome appearance. Her machinery has been entirely renewed from the works of Messrs. ROCHE & SONS of this City. The trial trip yesterday proved that she will be one of the fastest as well as one of the most elegant and commodious boats on the line between this City and Albany and Troy. She will accommodate about 1,000 passengers.

Starting yesterday at 12:30 P. M., the *Vanderbilt* proceeded down the bay as far as Fort Richmond, where, returning, she passed up the river about seventy miles, and again altering her course, returned to Pier No. 44 at about 4:30 P. M. There was a large party on board, all of whom were delighted with the trip. Captain HANCOX, the eldest son of the proprietor, commanded, and will in future command, this fine vessel. Captain HANCOX was ably assisted by Captain C. FARY, of the steamer *Connecticut*, of the same line with the *Vanderbilt*. The arrangements were admirable.

Among the ladies present were several members and friends of the family of the proprietors, Mrs. MARS, Mrs. HAWKES, Miss HARRIS and Mrs. BRAINARD, Mr. CRONIN, &c. Dinner was served on board in the most *recherché* style, and dancing was afterward indulged in to the strains of a fine band of music.

The Missing Key at the Tombs.

Some sensation having been created by the fact that one of the keys of the Tombs Prison was supposed to be out of the custody of the keepers for some time on Monday, the exact facts are now published. The key in question was usually kept in a drawer in the Warden's office, and was the key to the door in the prison wall opening upon the corridor leading to the Special Sessions room. When the key was wanted on Tuesday morning it could not be found in the usual place, and for a short time there was some consternation among the keepers, but the key was soon found in a desk in the inner office where it had been placed by a mistake of one of the *attachés*. There is hardly a possibility that the key was in the possession of any one intending to use it for any improper purpose, or that it was so used, but in order to guard against that possible contingency, Warden COULTER immediately had the lock of the wall door removed and a new one put on, so that the prison is now absolutely secure, so far as any tampering with the missing key is concerned.

The Essex-street Affair.

The *ante-mortem* examination by Coroner ROLLINS in the case of CHARLES HORNUNG, of No. 152 Essex-street, who is alleged to have been fatally beaten by HENRY WAHN and his colored driver, JACOB SULLIVAN, was fully published yesterday morning, as was also the fact that warrants had been issued for the accused. Officer DUNLAP, to whom the warrants had been intrusted, having succeeded in arresting the accused, they were yesterday morning arraigned before Coroner ROLLINS, at the office, No. 11 City Hall. They resolutely denied their guilt, and the injured man's statement that he had not risen from his bed since the date of the beating. The accused called attention to the fact, which is matter of official record, that he appeared against them in the Court of Special Sessions to prosecute for the assault which is the subject of the Coroner's investigation. In view of this fact and other mitigating circumstances, Coroner ROLLINS decided to admit the prisoners to bail in $2,000 each, and having given the bonds, they were discharged from custody. WAHN states that he is a dealer in sewing machines and lives in No. 40 Stanton-street, while SULLIVAN gave his residence as No. 42 Ridge-street and said he is a waiter by occupation.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—IRON FOUNDRY BUSINESS and fixtures, on the Hudson River, a few miles from New-York City. The business is a steadily increasing one, and requires but small capital. The fixtures embrace iron flasks for most of the work, a new cupola and fan driven by water power, large tumbling mill and everything necessary for carrying on the business. Shop provided with crane and large core oven. Can work 12 moulders. Cash price $8,000. For particulars address FOUNDRY, Box No. 124 *Times* Office.

WATCH AND JEWELRY ESTABLISHMENT for sale of 20 years' standing, in one of the best business localities of the City; has a good dwelling attached; a three years' lease from 1st May at a low rent; the store is well known and has a good trade attached; satisfactory reasons for selling. For full particulars and terms of sale apply to QUINCHE & KRUGLER, Nos. 8 and 10 John-st., up stairs.

FOR SALE—A STOCK OF MILLINERY and fancy goods, and store to rent, only 44 miles from New-York; one of the healthiest towns in the State, growing fast; an excellent trade; increasing every day; a good opening for the business; terms easy. Apply to G. A. SHEPARD, Bricksburg, N. J., Ocean County.

FOR SALE.—THE OWNER HAVING TO leave the City on other business, offers for sale cheap the lease, furniture, &c., of that excellent boarding-house and bar No. 266 Hicks-st., Brooklyn; this is one of the best houses in the city; being near the ferries, is always full.

FOR SALE—A TEA AND COFFEE STORE in Vesey-st.—the stock, fixtures and lease; now doing a good cash business. For particulars address G. B., Box No. 110 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS—Rich and elegant designs, the largest stock and lowest prices, at A. KLABER'S, Nos. 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. Mantels put up, and price list sent to the country. Cut this out.

MARBLE MANTELS, HEAD STONES, latest designs, at reduced prices. S. KLABER'S marble works, No. 53 1st-av., near 3d-st. Mantels put up in the country.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MME. LA BLANCH, THE GREAT unrivaled and scientific medical clairvoyant and seeress of the nineteenth century, can be consulted on past, present and future; lucky numbers, likeness of future husband or wife; the wonderful Persian charm or amulet causes love and speedy marriage. Residence and office, No. 115 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

MR. VAN HOUGHTON, THE CELEBRATED Medical and Business Clairvoyant, No. 402 4th-av., near 29th-st.

HARDWARE.

THE PROVIDENCE TOOL CO.,

No. 205 Broadway, New-York, offer at first hands their heavy hardware and ship chandlery; also Peabody breech-loading fire-arms for infantry, cavalry and sportsmen. They are unequaled for strength, rapidity and accuracy of fire and elegant appearance. Descriptive pamphlets and price lists furnished by H. B. NEWHALL, Agent.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—THE OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS of Public Charities and Correction is removed from No. 1 Bond-st. to No. 66 3d-av., corner of 11th-st. JOSHUA PHILLIPS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, TRUNKS OR OTHER PROPERTY.—Separate compartments, all sizes; goods taken up on elevators; porters, truckmen, &c., on hand. H. G. HAEGER, No. 300 West 34th-st., corner 8th-av.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, BOOKS, and libraries bought for cash, at No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT CLEARING-OUT SALE.

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

RICH DRESS SILKS,

DRESS GOODS,

CLOTHS,

VELVETS,

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

HOSIERY,

GLOVES,

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

CLOAKS

AND

SHAWLS,

BEING DESIROUS OF DISPOSING OF THE BALANCE OF THEIR STOCK REGARDLESS OF PRICE PREVIOUS TO REMOVAL TO THEIR

NEW STORE, COR. B'WAY AND 11TH-ST.

LAKE & McCREERY,

NO. 471 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER AT RETAIL ON MONDAY, MARCH 22,

A SPLENDID LINE OF SILK WARP POPLINS,

AT 85 CENTS PER YARD, (WORTH $1 75.)

Carpets,

Oil-Cloths,

Mattings,

FOR

Churches, Dwellings,

Steamboats, Offices,

Lodges, Hotels, &c.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF SUPERIOR GOODS AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. GOODS FITTED AND PUT DOWN. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT THE STORES AND LOFTS OF

GEO. E. L. HYATT,

NO. 273 CANAL-ST., AND NO. 31 HOWARD-ST., A FEW DOORS EAST OF BROADWAY.

GREAT SALE

OF MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION. BARGAINS IN BOMBAZINES, PARISIENNES, POPLINS, CRETONNES, REPS, GROS D'ORIENT, TAMISE, CREPES, ALPACAS,

BLACK SILKS, &C.

ALSO, A GREAT VARIETY OF TRAVELING DRESS GOODS.

N. B.—ONE CASE POPLIN ALPACAS AT 50 CENTS, WORTH $1. ONE CASE DELHI POPLINS, ALL WOOL, AT 75 CENTS, WORTH $1 25. ONE CASE PURE MOHAIR AT 70 CENTS, WORTH $1 25.

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

NO. 551 BROADWAY,

BETWEEN PRINCE AND SPRING STS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE!!!

TO THE PUBLIC.

The old-established and well-known corset and hoop-skirt emporium of THOS. H. GAYNOR will be removed from the store No. 765 Broadway on or before the 1st day of May next to his other store, No. 824 Broadway, corner of 12th-st., previous to which the entire large and valuable stock of elegant fitting corsets, skirts and ladies' suits will be offered at prices far below the cost of importation.

The whole of the above stock are of our own importation, and purchased in Paris on the most favorable terms. THOS. H. GAYNOR, Importer, Nos. 765 and 824 Broadway.

N. B.—Coutille corsets selling at 85 cents, worth $2 50.

Werly corsets selling at $3 50.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST.

have received from auction during the past week a full assortment of SILK AND WOOL RED POPLINS, of excellent quality, at $1 25 per yard; usually sold at $2.

Purchasers of dry goods will find it advantageous to examine these goods as the present inducements are seldom offered.

A RICH GOODS at POPULAR PRICES.

J. R. TERRY,

No. 19 UNION-SQUARE,

has now open all his SPRING STYLES OF HATS AND CAPS, Also, LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY HATS, of London, Paris and home manufacture. The trade supplied.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

WILL MAKE ON MONDAY, MARCH 22, THEIR FIRST SPRING OPENING OF ELEGANT NOVELTIES IN PARIS-MADE SILK DRESSES, WALKING SUITS, LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' HATS, CAPS AND BONNETS, LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING, CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS' APPAREL, &c., &c., LADIES' AND MISSES' SILK CLOAKS AND SACQUES.

THE ABOVE HAVE JUST BEEN RECEIVED, AND WILL BE OFFERED AT VERY ATTRACTIVE PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will open on MONDAY, March 22, an extensive and elegant assortment of SPRING DRESS GOODS, VIZ.: SILKS, CHAMBRAYS, STREET-DRESS MATERIALS, POPLINS, PLAIN, PLAID AND BROCHE BAREGES, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, REAL INDIA AND FRENCH CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, PLAIN AND FANCY RIBBONS, ELEGANT SASH RIBBONS, SCARFS, TIES, &c., &c., just received and for sale at EXTREMELY POPULAR PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Are now offering GREAT BARGAINS IN LADIES' BLEACHED AND BROWN COTTON HOSE AT 25c. and 50c. PER PAIR, AND UPWARD, GENTLEMEN'S HALF HOSE, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, &c., &c., IN EVERY VARIETY, AND AT PROPORTIONATELY LOW PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.

Will offer on MONDAY, March 22, SPRAGUE'S PACIFICS, and other standard makes of PRINTS, AT 12½c. PER YARD; and will also replenish all THEIR POPULAR STOCKS AT UNUSUALLY LOW PRICES. BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

REDUCE EXPENSES,

BY BUYING DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS AT ABOUT HALF-PRICE. IMMENSE LOTS DRESS GOODS, 25c. and 30c., FORMERLY WORTH FULL 50c. A YARD. DOUBLE WIDTH ALPACAS FOR 37½c., SOLD ALL OVER THE CITY FOR 60c. 20,000 yards EXTRA YARD-WIDE MUSLINS, 12½c. These Muslins are worth 18c. and 20c. a yard. ALSO, FROM AUCTION, BIG LOTS FLANNELS, CASSIMERES, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, &c., at nearly half-price. FOSTER BROTHERS, 8th-av., near 18th-st. And FOSTER BROTHERS, 271 BLEECKER-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S,

Remnants of dry goods at HALF PRICE, for three days only.

MONDAY, the usual sale of remnants at a reduction of 20 cents per dollar.

Also great reduction on all the goods of last season. LEGRAIN, No. 719 Broadway.

DOWN-TOWN RETAIL DRY GOODS store, No. 12 Vesey-st., next to the Astor House, will offer, MONDAY MORNING March 22, fresh lots of dress goods, consisting of Takko poplins, in choice colors and finest quality, new styles silk and wool mixtures and stripes, black and colored Tamise cloths, finest quality; chene and striped poplins, all qualities; mourning goods of all kinds, black silks of the best makes; 50 packages printed linen lawns at 25c. per yard; a variety of linens, hosiery and other desirable goods.

All at much below the usual prices.

CO-OPERATIVE DRY GOODS STORE, No. 12 Vesey-st.

DRY GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 22, a large lot of LINEN SHEETINGS AND LINENS, from last week's auction sales, which housekeepers will find a great bargain. Also, a full line of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

SUGDEN & BRADBURY,

(LATE WITH LORD & TAYLOR,)

NOS. 312 AND 314 BOWERY, ONE DOOR FROM BLEECKER-ST., invite special attention to a line of beautiful striped and spot MOHAIR DRESS GOODS AT 25 CENTS PER YARD.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS, NEW IMPORTATION.

Long and square-filled shawls, long shawls, with plain centres, square shawls with plain centres, and with wide and narrow borders. One long black shawl, damaged with saltwater; former value, $150; present price, $80. J. RUSSELL, No. 38 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

MILLINERY.

MME. GALOUPEAU, LATE MATHILDE & CO., No. 6 Brevoort-place, New-York, will open her importation of Paris millinery for the Spring Season, on WEDNESDAY, 24th inst.

E. MATHERS & CO., NO. 891 BROADWAY, will have their opening of Paris Bonnets and English Round Hats on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, March 23 and 24. No. 891 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF SUPERB OIL PAINTINGS AND STATUARY. HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will sell by auction at the "LEEDS ART GALLERIES," Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway, by order of the EXECUTORS OF GUSTAVUS A. CONOVER, Esq., deceased, his entire private collection of some of the most valuable pictures and statuary to be found in this country; sale will take place as above, on the evenings of MONDAY, 29th, and TUESDAY, 30th March, at 7½ o'clock each evening. They will be on exhibition in a few days, of which due notice will be given.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st.

STATUARY AND BRONZES, MARBLE VASES AND STATUETTES, URNS, TAZZAS, MOSAIC TABLES, FLORENTINE ARTICLES OF VERTU, PEDESTALS, VERDI DU PRATS, FIGURES, FINE CLOCKS, &c. Just received from Italy, the importation of F. YANNONI & CO., of Florence.

Will be sold by ROBERT SOMERVILLE, at his salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st., MONDAY, March 22, and TUESDAY, 23d, at 10½ o'clock.

LEAVITT, STREBEIGH & CO., Auctioneers.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALEROOMS and Art Galleries.

MONDAY AFTERNOON and following days, commencing at 4 o'clock, sale of a large collection of books, the property of Mr. EDWARD SAVAGE, New-York, comprising an extensive and valuable assortment of miscellaneous books, many old and rare manuscripts, early printed works, Elsevirs, Aldus, &c.; also, above 2,000 vols. of French books, many very scarce. Catalogues ready. Books on exhibition the morning of each day's sale.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF FINE FURNITURE.—ROBERT SOMERVILLE will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence No. 157 West 11th-st., elegant household furniture; black-walnut suites in brocatelle and reps, black-walnut library suites, black-walnut bedroom and dining-room suites, rich carved bookcases, wardrobes, extension tables, chairs, rich gilt framed pier and mantel mirrors, feather bed, &c.

A. M. CRISTALAR & SON, Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE, WALNUT, ROSEWOOD AND BUHL; ALSO, A CHICKERING GRAND PIANO-FORTE, at their salesroom, No. 427 Broadway, on TUESDAY, March 23, comprising a general assortment of the finest and most magnificent furniture ever offered at auction in this country. Goods packed and shipped. Also stored until May.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER will give their special attention to the sales of furniture at the residence of families during the coming season; they will also hold regular weekly sales at their spacious store, No. 68 Liberty-st., for those who desire this medium of sale.

AUCTION NOTICE.—QUACKENBUSH & PAULISON, Auctioneers, No. 27 Nassau-st., Room No. 8. Particular attention given to sales of furniture at private residences.

INSTRUCTION.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL,

With Primary Department and Gymnasium,

Nos. 212 and 214 5th-av.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE,

A Military Boarding School, Tarrytown, N. Y. Inspection solicited.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, C. C. CURTISS, } Principals.

THE LESPINASSE

Fort Washington French Institute, 170th-st. Graduating courses for the mathematics, modern languages and business. Preparatory studies for West Point, Troy or Naval Academy. Circulars, LEROY, No. 813 Broadway, G. LESPINASSE, No. 35 John-st.

MISS AIKEN'S SEMINARY,

STAMFORD, CONN.

THE SPRING TERM OPENS ON THE 8TH OF APRIL.

For circulars apply to C. AIKEN, Principal.

AMENIA SEMINARY,

AMENIA, N. Y.

Term opens April 6.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

NEW PUPILS WILL BE RECEIVED on MONDAY, 22d inst., for instruction in penmanship and book-keeping at reduced prices. Full success guaranteed to all. Rooms No. 42 East 14th-st. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A FEW CHILDREN to board and instruct at her residence in Harlem; can give satisfactory references regarding position and attainments. Call or address Mrs. BISHOP, No. 23 Varick-st.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys; pupils received at any time. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

C. B. WARRING'S CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL and Military Boarding School, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Special attention paid the common English studies.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; term opens April 5. Rev. ALONZA FLACK, A. M., Principal.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT of the New-York Medical College for Women will occur TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Historical Society.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

H. SCHLEPEGRELL, NO. 287½ BOWERY, is now prepared to give private lessons in the German language at the residence of pupils.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S ENGLISH, French and Classical Family Boarding-school for Boys, Newburg, N. Y. Apply for circular.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. THOS. G. SHRIVER, A. M.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS TO TAKE lessons in writing, composition, English, grammar and Latin. Address M. P., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

TEACHERS.

A GOVERNESS AND SUCCESSFUL teacher desires re-engagement to teach young children the English branches and music; would supervise household matters and children's clothing. Address D. McD., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, BUREAU OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES, COURT-HOUSE, PARK, NO. 32 Chambers-st.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all arrears of Personal Taxes now due are to be paid at the office of ANDREW J. SMITH, Esq., Attorney for the Collection of Arrears of Personal Taxes, No. 132 Nassau-st., and that the books relating to such arrears will be found at said office.

No person but the said attorney or the undersigned is authorized to receive or receipt for such arrears, except in cases of warrants issued heretofore, when the Marshal to whom the same is directed will have legal authority to collect the amount included therein, and all warrants heretofore issued to enforce the payment of any Personal Taxes are hereby countermanded. Dated New-York, Jan. 13, 1869. BERNARD SMYTH, Receiver.

REWARDS.

$1,500 REWARD.—A REWARD OF $1,500 will be paid by the Treasurer of the County of Rockland for the arrest and testimony sufficient to convict the person or persons who committed a murder upon the person whose body was found at or near Spring Valley, in the town of Ramapo, in said county, on the 14th inst.

By order of the Board of Supervisors.

MARCH 18, 1869. N. C. BLAUVELT, Clerk.

LOST AND FOUND.

FIFTY DOLLARS REWARD.

Lost between Washington-square and 17th-st., on the west side of 5th-av., a small SABLE TIPPET. The above reward will be paid to the finder on delivery of the same at No. 21 Washington-square.

LOST—FROM EXPRESS WAGON, A PACKAGE addressed John Ward Dean, Boston, containing a book valuable only to the owner. A suitable reward will be paid for it on application to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

HATCH, FOOTE & Co

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.

Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.

No. 12 Wall-st., New-York.

DREXEL, WINTHROP & CO.,

NO. 18 WALL-ST.,

Issue letters of credit for TRAVELERS, Available in all the principal cities of Europe, through DREXEL, HARJES & CO., NO. 3 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.

$100,000 MASSACHUSETTS FIVES, OF 1880, Interest payable in Gold, Registered and Coupon Bonds.

$50,000 BOSTON CURRENCY SIXES, OF 1876.

For sale on favorable terms by GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO., No. 66 Exchange-place.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO.,

NO. 56 WALL-ST.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. DRAW Short-Sight Exchange on PARIS. Sterling Bills at Sight or Sixty Days, on THE CITY BANK, MESSRS. ROBERT BENSON & CO. } LONDON. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,

BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,

No. 19 William-st., New-York,

No. 76 State-st., Boston.

Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue Letters of Credit, for Travelers' use, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna, and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GASLIGHT CO., CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 42D-ST. NEW-YORK, March 4, 1869.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the Metropolitan Gaslight Company of the City of New-York, that a special election of three Directors of said Company, will be held at the office of said Company, on the 22d day of March, 1869, at 12 o'clock noon, and that the poll will remain open for three hours.

Transfer books will be closed March 9 until March 22, both inclusive.

WM. MEIKLEHAM, Secretary.

FOR SALE—NEW-YORK CITY RAILROAD stocks and bonds, insurance and bank stocks; also, a large variety of other securities, paying good dividends, at low rates for investments, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Stock Broker and Auctioneer, No. 43 Pine-st.

N. B.—All securities not dealt in at the New-York Stock Exchange Boards receive special attention, as has been the custom with this house for many years.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE stockholders of the 2d-av. Railroad Company, for the election of Directors and three Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year, will be held on MONDAY, April 5, 1869, at No. 13 Pine-st. Polls open at 12 o'clock, and close at 1 o'clock. The transfer books will close on the 25th day of March, and be reopened April 6. HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, New-York, Orient, Pacific and Union, of all issues, wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

LAND WARRANTS, COLLEGE LAND Scrip and Government Securities purchased and for sale by C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 30 Pine-st.

SAVINGS BANKS.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., New-York, opposite Cooper Institute.

ALL DEPOSITS made on or before APRIL 1 will draw interest from that date.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on ALL SUMS of $5 and upwards. One dollar received on deposit. ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK,

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND NEW-BOWERY.

DEPOSITS MADE NOW DRAW INTEREST FROM APRIL 1. *Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on all sums, from $1 to $5,000.*

HARRISON HALL, President.

C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

NOS. 396 and 398 CANAL-ST., COR. LAIGHT.

SIX PER CENT. Interest on $5 to $5,000. Deposits on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.

ASSETS, $5,949,220.

All deposits made on or before April 1, will draw interest from that date.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.

Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 6 to 8 o'clock.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st.

Money deposited on or before April 1 will bear interest from that date, payable in January or July.

Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000, free from National tax.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and on the evenings of Monday, Wednesday and Friday, from 5 to 7.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 283 Bowery, near Houston-st. Six per cent. interest (free from tax) allowed on all sums of from $5 to $10,000.

Deposits made on or before April 1 will draw interest from that date. German spoken.

Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Wednesdays from 10 to 7.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE HARTFORD & NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, March 18, 1869.

NOTICE.

A quarterly dividend of three dollars, free of Government tax, has been declared on each share of stock standing on the books the 29th day of March inst. by the Board of Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, payable on THURSDAY, April 1.

Stockholders in New-York will receive their dividend at the Union National Bank.

The transfer books will be closed from the 29th day of March to the 1st day of April, both inclusive.

S. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 13 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 16, 1869.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of United States Government tax, has been declared payable on and after the 10th day of April next to the stockholders or their legal representatives who shall be registered as such on the books of this Company on the closing of the transfer books, which will be closed on the afternoon of the 31st March instant. F. H. TOWS, Assistant Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—THE ATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have declared their semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., payable on demand, and free of Government tax.

This Company will remove on the 20th inst. to their new office, No. 176 Broadway, Howard Buildings.

MARCH 2, 1869. HORATIO DORR, Secretary.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as cook; good reference given. Call at No. 244 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERMAN girl to do general housework. Call at No. 198 2d-st., first floor, between Avenues A and B.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Inst., 17 Stanton-st., near Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A GARDENER, MARRIED, no incumbrances, a situation with some gentleman requiring the services of a reliable man; thoroughly understands the care of green-house, grapery and fruits of all kinds; vegetables; and forcing of same; or a first-place new place, or intended to be; qualification satisfactory, 14 years' reference; last employer can be seen. Only parties requiring such address L. B., No. 879 Broadway, for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG man as groom and assistant gardener, or to drive if required, and to make himself generally useful; country preferred; reference if required. Address THOMAS CONNOLLY, No. 16 Spruce-st., New-York City.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, 38 YEARS of age, a situation as courier and general traveling servant; has been four years in the service of his present employer, to whom he is authorized to refer. Apply at Everett House.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference. Call or address for two days, W. S., care of No. 490 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A SALESMAN IN A MILLINERY and fancy dry goods jobbing house, and also a young man to assist in the writing. Address, with salary and references, N., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

A DRY GOODS COMMISSION HOUSE wants a young man who writes well and good at simple figuring; salary $4 weekly. Address, in hand-writing, with reference, C. M. B., Box No. 2,968.

SAFES.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF HERRING'S medium-size parlor safes, perfectly new. Address Box No. 2,460 Post Office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY FRANK G. BROWN, No. 8 Broadway, improved property in Pine, Gold and Broadway, [illegible] between [illegible] and [illegible] avs.; four lots, 84th-st., near 5th-av., three lots.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Plots of acres situated in the lower end of the county, on the Southern Boulevard and the line of the contemplated Harlem River and Portchester Railroad, well adapted for dividing into lots. ALSO,

at Port Morris, 200 lots in one body or in quantities to suit. ALSO,

on the Boulevard, one mile from the Harlem River, a place of fifteen acres with fine improvements. ALSO,

at Tremont, near the depot, thirty-three lots situated on high ground and surrounded by fine improvements. ALSO,

at Long Branch, on the sea shore south of the Stetson House, a furnished cottage with two and a half acres of land.

A GREAT CHANCE—FOR SALE CHEAP the two-story basement and cellar high-stoop house, centre of City, No. 87 East 115th-st., near 4th-av., $6,000; if not sold soon rent $600; also, for sale, the fourth [illegible] front house on East 116th-st.; four [illegible] houses east of 3d-av., hard wood finish, $20,000; finest houses and location in the City. Apply as above to the owner.

CHATHAM-SQUARE AND WORTH-ST.—For sale, one lot southwest corner of Chatham-square and Worth-st., 33 feet front on Chatham-square; also two stores on Worth-st., near Chatham-square, made by the extension of Worth-st. For particulars and terms apply to ROBERT S. LUQUEER, No. 67 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on the south side [illegible] 47th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs.; the house is in splendid condition, and must be sold, as the owner has already engaged passage for Europe. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TWO VERY NEAT AND DESIRABLE three-story high-stoop brick houses, Nos. 251 and 253 16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; cellars; in very neat order; modern improvements; $21,500; $6,000 to $7,000 cash; will sell separately. Apply at No. 149 West 46th-st., before 12 M., and from 6 to 9 P. M.

FOR SALE—25 VALUABLE WASHINGTON Heights lots, 16 Harlem lots. Also, lots on all the avenues and boulevards.

Hudson and Harlem Water fronts.

G. LESPINASSE, No. 39 John-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, the first-class three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, No. 137 East 50th-st. Terms easy. Possession immediately. Apply to E. GODFREY & SONS, No. 39 Spruce-st.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT FOUR-STORY and basement brown-stone house No. 214 East 15th-st., opposite Stuyvesant Park, 26 feet by 75 feet; lot 103 feet deep; in first-rate order; sold on reasonable terms. M. S. MYERS, No. 236 Broadway.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house, most eligibly situated in West 47th-st., near 5th-av., [illegible], with or without the elegant furniture, at a bargain. Terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL THREE-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house in East 12th-st., near 5th-av., first-class in every respect. Price low; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone house on West 44th-st., 22x55x100; parlors, halls and stairs solid black walnut; terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 108 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

MURRAY HILL, NEAR 5TH-AV.—A VERY pretty three-story high-stoop house; in perfect order, for sale very cheap, with or without furniture; early possession. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 564—ELEGANT BROWN-stone house, a bargain; also, elegant brown-stone house No. 289 Madison-av., $45,000; others on and near 5th and Madison avs., $25,000 to $130,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A GOOD house, four-story, 25 feet front, in 54th-st., near 5th-av.; must be seen to be appreciated; in perfect order. WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop house No. 26 Boorman-place, southeasterly corner of 4th-av. and 32d-st. For particulars apply to ABNER L. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.

Four lots on 65th-st., near Boulevard. Apply to the owner, No. 796 8th-av., until 2 P. M.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN 47TH-ST., near 6th-av., a four-story brown-stone high-stoop house, in complete order. Apply to L. D. DOUGLAS, No. 324 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—WEST SIDE LOTS ON 82D-ST., opposite Central Park. H. McKENNA, No. 24 Duane-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON 89TH-ST., BE-tween 3d and 4th avs., 100x100. H. McKENNA, No. 24 Duane-st.

NOS. 332 AND 361 WEST 23D-ST., for sale or to lease. Apply to JOHN HOEY, No. 59 Broadway.

HOUSES AND LOTS WANTED IN ALL parts of the City by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 74 Cedar-st.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

THE COMING EVENT.

Prepare for it, if you are prudent, wise and sensible. It is the sale by

JOHNSON & MILLER,

at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway,

ON MONDAY, MARCH 22,

of the

WILLIAMSON HOMESTEAD FARM,

divided into building lots. This property is level, attractive, healthy, and in all respects desirable, surrounded by first-class improvements, and located near EAST NEW-YORK-AV.

and near the terminus of the

GRAND SACKET-ST.

and

PRESIDENT-ST. BOULEVARDS,

and is one mile nearer Brooklyn than the lots in the great

DURYEA FARM,

recently sold, and which commanded so promptly EAGER AND DELIGHTED PURCHASERS.

Prepare for the coming event, and this great sale.

MAPS

OF

THE GREAT SALE,

By order of GEORGE A. POWERS, Esq.,

OF

200 SPLENDID BROOKLYN LOTS.

The best unimproved property now in the market; to be sold at auction

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23, AT THE EXCHANGE,

Are now ready at the office of the auctioneers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn. Also, at the office of R. & WM. H. INGRAM, No. 16 Court-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET—STORE ON COURT-ST.—THE FINE large four-story and French-roof brick building, corner of Court and Livingston sts., consisting of two large stores, 20x26, with handsome plate-glass front; the rooms on the upper three floors are 20x30, and well adapted for society or club rooms or business of any kind, and the top floor 50x80, suitable for a lodge-room or public hall. These premises have all the modern improvements, and will be rented low to desirable tenants on application to WYCKOFF & LITTLE, No. 151 Montague-st. and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

MANUFACTURERS

Are requested to make a personal examination of the lots situated on the block bounded by Ryerson-st., Grand, Flushing and Myrtle avs., to be sold under direction of George A. Powers, Esq., by JOHNSON & MILLER, on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange.

Maps at No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

MANUFACTURING PROPERTY AT auction, with steam engine, shafting, &c., four brick buildings and machinery, suitable for manufacturing of every kind, on Dean-st., between Carleton and Vanderbilt avs., Brooklyn, to be sold on

THURSDAY, MARCH 25,

AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NEW-YORK.

By WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

NEAT COTTAGE—22x36, WITH EXTEN-sion 18x20; all filled in with brick; ten rooms; all improvements; lot 25x100; Gates-av., first house east of Stuyvesant. Inquire of W. A. FITCH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

FLATBUSH-AVENUE.

The most valuable unimproved property on this GREAT BUSINESS THOROUGHFARE will be sold by order of

GEORGE A. POWERS, Esq.,

on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange Salesroom.

Maps at office of JOHNSON & MILLER,

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and

No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

$30,000.—FOR SALE—NO. 5 SOUTH Oxford-st., Brooklyn, four-story and high-basement brown-stone house, sixteen rooms; parlor thirteen-feet ceiling, seven marble mantels, seven toilet basins, three water closets, furnace, elevated range, halls mosaic tile, front doors, etched glass, plate glass, walnut sash, blinds, doors and stairs throughout. Apply on premises, or at No. 219 Cumberland-st.

BROOKLYN RESIDENCE AT AUC-TION—No. 87 Fort Green-place, between Fulton and De Kalb, three stories and basement, brown-stone front, with extension, with all the modern improvements, lot 25x100, splendid location; will be sold at public auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

NEAR THE PUBLIC DOCKS,

AT THE FOOT OF

WASHINGTON-AV.,

The desirable manufacturing property on the block bounded by Flushing, Park and Grand avs. and Ryerson-st., to be sold at auction by

JOHNSON & MILLER,

at 12 o'clock, on TUESDAY, March 23, at the Exchange.

Send for maps to No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 187 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE ELEGANT RESIDENCE No. 209 Washington-av.; grounds 50x210, with stable on rear street; house 45x48, stone and brick; Mansard roof; hall nine feet wide; wainscoted to second story; every modern improvement, including two bath rooms, four water closets, burglar alarm, and ventilators to each room. Terms accommodating. Apply to owner, A. QUEREAU, No. 109 Wall-st., or on the premises.

READ

JOHNSON & MILLER'S auction advertisement of the GREAT POWERS SALE, under TUESDAY, March 23.

BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE AT AUC-TION—No. 26 First-place, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn; elegant three-story, basement and sub-cellar, 12 rooms, all improvements; will be sold at auction at the City Salesroom, No. 16 Court-st., on TUESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

PROSPECT PARK.—TEN CHOICE LOTS for sale cheap, and on easy terms. Apply to PARSONS & IRONS, No. 166 Montague-st., near Court, Brooklyn.

COOK & CO., NO. 7 MURRAY-ST., offer Brooklyn property, from a cottage to a mansion. We to-day call especial attention to five new brick houses, first-class in every respect, which we offer at the low rates of $11,000, if taken this week; collars from $2,000 to $10,000.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

NO. 119 STATE-ST., BROOKLYN,

Nova Scotia Front.

WILL BE SOLD

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1869,

At 12 o'clock, at the City Salesroom, Brooklyn,

BY

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, Auctioneers.

This fine residence is on STATE-ST., near CLINTON-ST.; is 21x45 ft.; lot 21x100 ft. 2 in.; 3-story, basement and sub-cellar, with all the modern improvements, heating, &c.

ELEGANT MIRRORS, (fitted in recesses,) and CHANDELIERS and BRACKETS are sold with the house. The premises can be seen at any time. Permits and full particulars may be obtained at the offices of the auctioneers, No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, and No. 74 Cedar-st., New-York.

NEAR THE CANAL.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The plot of ground bounded by Hamilton-av., Bush and Smith sts., will be sold at auction.

THURSDAY, March 25, 1869,

At the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

FOR SALE—BY H. MACOMBER & SON, NO. 287 Fulton-av., corner of Portland, Brooklyn—Brown-stone houses: Portland-av., near Washington Park, $19,000, only one-third cash; Carlton-av., carpet and mirror, only $12,500, easy terms; South Oxford-st., $18,000; Elliott-place, cheapest brick house (three story) in Brooklyn, only $10,000; also, one for $14,000. (22x45.)

BROOKLYN RESIDENCE AT AUC-TION.—No. 238 Henry-st., between Sackett and Degraw sts., three-story, basement and sub-cellar brown-stone residence, in splendid order, with all the modern improvements, will be sold on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, New-York, by WYCKOFF & LITTLE, auctioneers.

THE GREAT POWERS SALE

OF

200 VALUABLE BROOKLYN LOTS,

BY JOHNSON & MILLER,

ON TUESDAY, MARCH 23,

IS THE CURRENT TOPIC OF CONVERSATION AMONG REAL ESTATE MEN EVERYWHERE.

CLINTON-AV., BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—A fine brick house and lot, in perfect order; possession immediately. By VAN BENSCHOTEN & BUTMAN, corner of Fulton and Gates avs., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A NEW COTTAGE ON GLEN-AV., IN Llewellyn Park, at Orange, N. J., only one hour from the City, containing nine rooms beside bath-room, store-room, closets, gas, water, range, furnace, &c., for sale; also two lots of five acres each. Apply to the owner,

L. S. HASKELL,

Library Building, Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT, ON STA-TEN ISLAND—A large brick house, Italian style, with ten acres of land; hot and cold water through the house, with gas and all modern improvements; green-house and stables. The grounds are laid out with shrubbery, forest trees, and abound with the choicest fruits. These premises are among the finest on the Island, commanding a beautiful view of the Bay, Hudson and East Rivers, and situated at Clifton, about five minutes' walk from the ferry. Inquire of C. BAINBRIDGE SMITH, No. 115 Broadway.

BERGEN POINT.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, March 25, one of the most desirable residences in Hudson County, with a water-front. See auction column. Full particulars at No. 28 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONLY TWO MILES EAST OF Brooklyn, and seven miles from the New-York City Hall, 100 acres of the most desirable land ever offered; it is all high, warm and dry, under a high state of cultivation, and easy of access by four railroads; this property is beautifully situated for residences for parties desiring to escape the high rents of the City, and its nearness to New-York makes it a most valuable plot for cutting up into city lots. Capitalists desiring to purchase such property will find it to their advantage to examine this at once; its vicinity to New-York, its accessibility and the natural advantages of the ground, render it perhaps as safe and valuable an investment, at the price, as can be found within twenty-five miles of the City. It will be sold either in one plot or several, as may be desired. For particulars, &c., apply to J. H. STURTEVANT, No. 19 Broad-st., Room No. 13.

A SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR sale on Orange Mountain, New-Jersey, with 18 acres, or more, if desired; one of the most delightful residences in that State. House 60x70 ft., 3 stories and attic, principally constructed of stone, with full supply of excellent water throughout the house, from living springs, and all the conveniences of a city house; outbuildings consist of first-class stone stable and carriage-house, green-house, orange-house, 3 vineries in full bearing; gardener's lodge, cow-house, and all the usual buildings on a gentleman's country seat; fully supplied with water from springs; 8 acres in pleasure grounds, 3 large fish-ponds with fountains and cascades, large garden, &c.; imported fruit trees of choice varieties; also shade and forest trees and evergreens in great variety. There is a brook running through the place. For price and permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., TWO French-roof high basement houses, just finished; twelve rooms, gas, hot and cold water throughout; range and heater all set; stationary tubs, water-closet, bells, speaking-tubes, coal vault under sidewalk, and all other modern improvements. N. B.—These houses are first-class, and only three minutes' walk from main depot. Price $11,000. Apply to JAS. C. WOODRUFF, Esq., No. 109 Franklin-st., New-York.

FISH CULTURE.—FOR SALE, A PLACE well adapted for breeding trout, having three ponds communicating with each other, on south side of Long Island, within one mile of Bay Shore Station, and three miles west of Islip; large house and necessary outbuildings, in good order; 130 acres; large orchard of thrifty apple trees; adjoins the place of Bradish Johnson, Esq. Apply to Messrs. JOHN E. HYDE'S SONS, No. 22 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A PRET-ty house, 30x40, 11 rooms, 3 acres of ground neatly laid out; stable, four stalls; near Hackensack, N. J.; 15 minutes' drive from depot; time from City to house 1¼ hours; pleasant drive of 13 miles from Hoboken. Price $11,000, or would exchange for City house worth about $20,000 above 23d-st.; would pay cash for difference. Address W., Box No. 420 Post Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO RENT, furnished, a desirable new house; Mansard roof; thirteen rooms; bath room, hot and cold water; laundry; stationary wash tubs; two acres land, laid out with fruit and ornamental trees; barn, carriage-house and hennery complete; immediate possession. Apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beach-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—FURNISHED, AT Newburg, on the Hudson, the country place, "Danskammer," with garden, lawns, stable, coachman's house, ice-house, &c. The house is of stone, very large and substantial; beautifully situated; one of the finest places on the river. Apply to D. M. ARMSTRONG, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, A NEAT, well-built house; 10 rooms, 3 marble mantels, gas, furnace, range and water; grounds nicely ornamented; lot 50x170; 7 minutes' walk from the depot; in good neighborhood, near Morris-av.; terms and price easy. Apply at No. 166 Chambers-st.

TO RENT AT BAYSIDE, L. I., ON high ground, with unequaled water scenery, thoroughly and elegantly furnished, contains 13 rooms, an elegant country residence, stabling, barns, &c.; 10 acres; eight minutes' drive of railroad station. Apply to R. A. LAWRENCE & OAKLEY, 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT NEWARK, N. J.—A three-story brick and stone house with extension; 8 bedrooms, and all modern conveniences; three minutes from railway station and 45 from Broadway; a small stable in rear. Price $10,000; terms easy; possession immediately. J. B. VAN WAGENEN, No. 422 Broadway.

BERGEN POINT.—A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 25, the most desirable lots in all Bergen Point, fronting on the Boulevard, 100 feet wide, and next to the river; handsome improvements on every side; see auction column. Full particulars at No. 28 Pine-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—THE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 57 Wall-st., New-Haven, Conn., late the residence of Arthur Tappan, deceased; lot 50 feet front by 130 feet deep. For terms apply to CHAS. A. WHITE, No. 5 Broad-st., New-York, or GARDNER MORSE, New-Haven, Conn.

KAOLIN PROPERTY—VALUABLE Kaolin property at Harford Furnace, near Baltimore, Md., will be sold at auction at Baltimore, Md., on MONDAY, March 29. Full particulars and terms of PHELPS, FALLON & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

A BEAUTIFUL PLACE, FRONTING on the river, near Hackensack village; large, fine residence and outbuildings, complete order, 27 acres choice land, finely fruited, shaded, &c., for sale very cheap. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT GREENWICH, CONN., five minutes' walk from depot, house 32x40; 11 rooms, 2½ stories; lot 50x200. Price $5,500; one-half down; the balance to remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN D. ELLIOTT, at depot.

$6,000.—FLUSHING, L. I., HOUSE 24x32, lot 50x140 feet, containing ten rooms, on Sanford, fifth house east of Bowne-av., five minutes' walk from depot. Apply on the premises. J. R. ACKERMAN.

"ECHO POINT"—TEN ACRES, LOCATED at New-Rochelle; most charming place on Long Island Sound; $25,000; water front worth the money. CHARLES LELAND, Metropolitan Hotel.

LEASE FOR SALE—PRICE $800.—A three-story house, an acre of ground; plenty of fruit; rent $400. Apply to R. J. BROWN, near depot, Morrisania, N. Y.

WYCKOFF & LITTLE, NO. 74 CEDAR-st., New-York, and No. 151 Montague-st., Brooklyn, have for sale Virginia farms, at from $5 to $20 per acre, according to improvements; and also Western lands from $1 to $12 per acre.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

MEDICAL.

EPILEPSY IS CURABLE.—MR. FR. A. QUANTE, proprietor of a factory at Warendorf, (Prussia,) possessor of several badges of honor, &c., has discovered a panacea for the cure of the falling sickness, (epilepsy, epileptic convulsions.) The remedy is not a medicinal one, and its infallibility has been sufficiently tested. Pamphlets, treating on Mr. Quante's simple mode of cure, with numerous testimonials and letters of acknowledgment from persons being thoroughly cured, from all parts of Europe, America, Asia, &c., will be sent free upon post-paid applications. The remedy will be sent "C. O. D." (with bill to collect on delivery,) or upon receipt of 20 francs.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY TO LET.

Consisting of three-story brick house, with improvements, fine stable with billiard-room (and table); also five extra lots, well laid out with vines, shrubs and choice fruits. Will be rented on moderate terms to a good tenant. Possession immediately. For particulars inquire of GEO. W. SIMPSON, No. 12 South Oxford-st., Brooklyn, or of SIMPSON & CLAPP, No. 33 South-st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, THE FOUR-STORY brown-stone front high-stoop house No. 12 West 44th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.; if not soon rented furnished, it will be let unfurnished; the house will be put in good order for a good tenant. For further particulars apply before 9 o'clock in the morning, or after 6 o'clock in the evening, to D. HAXTUN, No. 44 West 11th-st., or during the day at No. 41 South William-st.

A PLEASANTLY SITUATED THREE-story and basement brown-stone house on north side of West 38th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.; has all modern improvements, and will be painted and papered throughout, and put in complete repair, to a tenant able to give first-class references and responsible security, a lease of three years will be given at $1,800 per year. Apply at No. 8 West 27th-st., near Broadway.

TO LET—AT MODERATE RENT, A NEW country residence, containing 17 rooms and kitchen, with range, water and sink; well shaded; with cold grapery, out-houses and about four acres; plenty of fruit; fine boating and fishing; one hour's ride per Erie Railroad; 18 daily trains; possession given now. Apply to WM. F. HEINS, No. 200 Broadway, Room No. 6.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND, furnished house containing five bedrooms, bath, water-closet, kitchen, laundry, parlor and sitting room; plenty shade and small fruit; two large vegetable gardens, within ten minutes' walk of depot; half hour's ride of New-York by two railroad lines; possession at once. FRANCIS T. WALKER, 10 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, BY the month or year, on reasonable terms, in the village of Cazenovia, Madison County, N. Y. It contains thirteen neatly furnished rooms; has good garden; pleasantly situated, within five minutes' walk of Cazenovia Lake. City reference given. Address Box No. 160 Cazenovia Post Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFUR-nished, to a private family, a first-class brown stone front house, on Brooklyn Heights, five minutes from Fulton Ferry, with possession before the 1st of May; terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 1,820 New-York Post Office.

TO LET—BROOKLYN, 10 MINUTES' WALK from Fulton Ferry, a genteel four-story stone-front English basement house, with modern improvements; rent $1,200; to be seen between 12 and 2 o'clock. Apply to J. E. CORNELL, Court-st., corner Joralemon.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, (HAMILTON PARK.)—To rent, furnished and unfurnished, four first-class villas; gas, water, gardens, stables; adapted for Summer or Winter residence; delightfully located; very healthy; five minutes from ferry. MR. HAMILTON, No. 29½ Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—BEAUTI-fully situated on the Passaic River, at North Belleville, New-Jersey, near Rutherford Park; an Italian villa, containing 15 rooms; 10 to 40 acres of land; fine water front; stores, churches, and every convenience; rent $1,000. Apply to ALLEN & BROWN, 96 B'way.

TO LET—A COTTAGE WITH FIFTEEN acres, pleasantly situated on Hackensack plank-road, one mile south of village and New-York Railroad, and two and a half miles north of Northern Railroad station. Apply for one week, from 9 A. M. to 12 M., at No. 131 East 27th-st.

TO LET—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASE-ment houses with modern improvements, located in the City of Bergen, 15 minutes by horse cars from Jersey City ferry, Nos. 5 and 6 Belmont-place; rent $450. Apply at No. 308 West-st., Troy steamboat office.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET TO A strictly private family only; a four-story brown stone house on 47th-st., and near 5th-av.; house in most splendid order and thoroughly furnished. For terms, &c., apply at No. 192 Greenwich-st., cor. Fulton.

COTTAGE TO LET—ON TOWNSEND-av., Clifton, Staten Island, two minutes' walk from ferry; a very desirable cottage; neighborhood first-class. Apply to ABNER OSBORN, No. 192 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—AT NEWTOWN, L. I., A COTTAGE, with ten rooms and water-closet, and small barn; three minutes from depot, and twenty from Hunter's Point, by Flushing Railroad; rent $400. Apply at the Newtown Depot.

TARRYTOWN—A FURNISHED HOUSE TO let for six months or a year; contains 11 rooms; location good; garden and stable. Address Box No. 86 Tarrytown.

TO LET—THIRD FLOOR OF HOUSE NO. 88 Jane-st., to a small American family; four rooms, two pantries and closets, water and gas, with separate meter. Inquire from 9 to 5.

TO LET—IN CHARLES-ST., NEAR 4TH, ONE of the new brown-stone houses, ready for an occupant; rent $1,600. Apply to

T. GUDBIRTH, No. 62 Charles-st.

NO. 211 EAST 13TH-ST.—WHOLE OR part of a four-story brown stone, modern improved house; rent $2,400. Possession April 1.

TO LET—A PART OF HOUSE NO. 100 Broadway, corner of 20th-st.; house well built; ceilings high. Inquire up stairs.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—AT NO. 634 BROADWAY, THE third floor, 30 by 130; has sky-light and side light from the street in the rear; freight can be received and delivered in the rear; more room can be had if desired; rent moderate to a good tenant.

TWO CORNER STORES ON FUL-ton-av., Brooklyn, to rent; also, small stores with dwellings. Apply to JOHN NOBLE, No. 316 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, (up stairs.)

A FINE STORE AND BASEMENT, together or separate, in Nassau-st., to let. Apply to JOSEPH PRICE, No. 116 Nassau-st., fourth floor.

TO LET—THE TWO SPLENDID STORES Nos. 480 and 482 Broadway. Apply to H. BLUNT, No. 484 Broadway.

TO LET—SAIL LOFTS NOS. 64 AND 65 South-st. Inquire of EDWARD SIMPSON, No. 167 Front-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—IN Harlem, must have coach-house and stable, for a careful responsible family of three adults; rent not to exceed $200 per month. Address Box No. 1,320 Post Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A PART OF A house, 6 or 7 rooms, adapted for housekeeping, in a desirable locality; terms must be moderate. Address, with full particulars, H., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL THREE-story house, in a good neighborhood below 30th-st. Address, stating terms (which must be moderate) and location, A. M. H., Box No. 110 Times Office.

WANTED TO BUY—A COTTAGE ON THE Hudson, between New-York and Poughkeepsie, containing one or two acres. Address, all particulars, H. McKENNA, No. 24 Duane-st., New-York.

AT NO. 925 BROADWAY—STANLEY DAY, Broker, mails free to your address THE REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF THE TWO EN-TIRE BLOCKS EXTENDING FROM THE BLOOMINGDALE ROAD TO THE HUDSON RIVER, TOGETHER WITH THE VALUABLE WATER GRANTS IN FRONT THEREOF, EXTENDING TO THE 12TH-AV.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the magnificent estate known as the Cornelius W. Lawrence Place, extending from the Bloomingdale road to the Hudson River, and from 159th to 160th-st. The Grand Boulevard runs through the property, giving four boulevard fronts.

Also, the two entire blocks of water grants, extending to the 12th-av. On the place is a large and elegant mansion house, replete with all modern improvements and conveniences, and in perfect order. Also, a first-class brick stable, ice-house and conservatory.

This property is as beautifully located as any property on New-York Island, has a remarkably fine river view, is on high ground, even with grade, free from rock, and with a sandy soil. The above described property is now known as the residence of Alvin Higgins.

Will be sold in one parcel.

Maps can be obtained at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

HOUSE AND LOT NO. 931 2D-AV. AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, 111 Broadway;

2D-AV.—The three-story (high-stoop brown-stone front) house and lot, situate on the west side of 2d-av., between 49th and 50th sts., and known as No. 931. The house is in perfect order, frescoed, and contains the modern improvements. Lot 24.0½x90 feet.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROP-ERTY AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

9TH-AV.—The lease of the plot of land situate on the west side of 9th-av., between 48th and 49th sts., 25.11 feet south of 49th-st., known as Nos. 625, 625½, 627 and 627½ 9th-av. The lease has twenty years to run from the 1st of April, 1869, at an annual ground rent of $700 up to 1879, after that time $900 per annum; lessee to pay taxes. Buildings are sold with the lease.

Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LOTS ON 72D AND 73D STS., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

72D-ST.—Two lots on the north side of 72d-st., 148 feet east of 9th-av.

73D-ST.—Two lots on the south side of 73d-st., 151.2 feet east of 9th-av., immediately in the rear of the last-described lots.

Maps at the auctioneers' office, No. 7 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THIRTY-FIVE PLOTS AT SAUGA-TUCK, CONN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

SAUGATUCK, CONN.—Thirty-five plots of beautiful land at Saugatuck, (West Port Station,) Conn., embracing some of the finest building sites in this remarkably healthy and picturesque country, in close proximity to the New-Haven Railroad, and fronting on Elm and West sts., and on Davenport-av. The dimensions of the plots are generally 75 feet by 200; some of them 25 feet and 50 feet by depths varying from 115 to 154 feet. Its accessibility to this City, the loveliness of its situation and its proverbial salubrity.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

POSITIVE SALE

ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE AND LOT NO. 25 SOUTH 9TH-ST., BROOKLYN, E. D.

ALSO,

2 DESIRABLE VACANT LOTS, ADJOINING, INCLUDING THE CORNER OF 2D-ST., AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY

will sell at public auction, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1869, at 12 o'clock M., at the

EXCHANGE SALESROOM, No. 111 BROADWAY, (Trinity Building,) New-York.

The handsome three-story brown-stone high-stoop basement and sub-cellar house and lot No. 25 South 9th-st., situate on the north side, between 2d and 3d sts., 25 feet east of 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; lot 22 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 85 feet deep; house 22 feet 6 inches by 55 feet; 4 rooms deep all the way up; beautifully frescoed and decorated throughout, containing all the modern improvements; main hall and vestibule tiled with marble; Butler's pantry on the parlor floor; kitchen floor walnut and ash, front cellar flagged and back cellar cemented, with an entrance to a good ice-house capable of holding 200 pounds of ice. No expense has been spared in the arrangements, improvements having been made from time to time by the present owner, without regard to cost, and is pronounced to be one of the most conveniently arranged houses in the City, and must be seen to be appreciated; also, 2 desirable lots adjoining, including the corner of 2d-st., each 21 feet 3 inches front and rear, by 75 feet deep, suitable for immediate improvement. The location is delightful, in an excellent neighborhood, and no more desirable place of residence can be obtained for persons doing business in the City of New-York, being within three minutes' walk of the Roosevelt-st. Ferry, foot of (the New) Broadway, late South 7th-st. Property in the vicinity is constantly rising in value, and this sale offers unusual inducements, either as a place of residence, speculation or profitable investment. Terms of sale: Fifty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for five years. The title is indisputable.

Possession May 1.

FOR PERMITS TO VIEW THE HOUSE, MAPS AND FULL PARTICULARS, APPLY TO THE AUCTIONEER, ALBERT H. NICOLAY, NO. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE THIRTEENTH WARD PROPERTY ON DELANCEY AND COLUMBIA STS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

DELANCEY-ST.—Premises No. 238, corner of Willett-st., four-story brick house and lot; now; has gas, water and sewer.

DELANCEY-ST.—Premises No. 236, adjoining, new two-story brick house; has water, gas and sewer.

DELANCEY-ST.—Premises No. 234, adjoining, four-story single tenement house, in good order; has water, gas and sewer.

DELANCEY-ST.—Premises No. 232, adjoining, four-story double tenement-house, in good order; has water, gas and sewer. Possession immediately. Fifty per cent. can remain.

COLUMBIA-ST.—Three-story and basement brick house and lot No. 14 Columbia-st., between Broome and Grand sts., in best order; has hard-finished walls. Possession 1st May. Half on mortgage.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

TWENTY-EIGHT LOTS

ON

GRAND BOULEVARD

AND

148TH-ST.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 M., at the Exchange Salesroom:

11TH-AV. BOULEVARD—Four lots on the east side of 11th-av., commencing at southeast corner of 148th-st.

148TH-ST.—Twenty-four lots on the south side of 148th-st., immediately in the rear of the Boulevard; lots each 25x100; block; title perfect; ground level and free from rock; 60 per cent. can remain on mortgage.

Also,

149TH-ST.—2 lots on north side of 148th-st., commencing 275 feet east of the Grand Boulevard. Each 25x100, block.

147TH-ST.—3 lots on south side of 147th-st., immediately in the rear of the above-mentioned lots. Each 25 x 100 block. Title perfect. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VILLA PLOTS IN WESTCHESTER.

—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 23, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

WESTCHESTER.—8 magnificent plots of ground in the town of Westchester, Westchester County, forming part of the estate of Mrs. Mary P. Cornell, and lying on the Throgg's Neck road, the road to Pelham Bridge, the Middletown road and the road to West Farms. It is beautifully laid out in plots, varying from 3½ acres to 8½ acres; fine soil and lovely building sites on every plot; in close proximity to Westchester Creek. The steamboat landing. The survey of the Portchester Railroad route is opposite this tract, and between it and Westchester Creek. There is a dwelling-house and outbuildings on the property, fine lawn and shade trees, &c. The old road, Leonard-st., Cornell-st. and Everett-st., intersect the property so as to prevent valuable frontage to every section. Maps at 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 3D-AV. AND CLINTON-ST. PROPERTY.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

3D-AV.—4 lots at northwest corner 3d-av. and 58th-st., each 25 by 95, (corner 25.5,) excavated and ready for building.

Also,

CLINTON-ST.—The plot of ground No. 12 Clinton-st., on the south side, 145 feet from Houston-st., 25 feet by 94, with an L in the rear, 75 by 26, on which are one four-story and two two-story buildings, now occupied as a brewery, and a front house, almost new, three stories.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom:

6TH-AV.—Four lots on the east side of 6th-av., commencing 60.5 ft. south of 54th-st.

53D-ST.—Two lots on south side, adjoining the above-mentioned lots. The situation of the above is very fine in regard to the improvements around it. Eight grade for building. Title perfect. Sixty per cent. can remain.

55TH-ST.—One Park lot on 55th-st., 150 feet west of 6th-av., directly opposite the Park. Size, 25x100.5.

55TH-ST.—One lot directly in rear of the above, on the north side of 56th-st., 25x100.5.

Sixty per cent. can remain on mortgage. The title is perfect.

57TH-ST.—Two lots south side 58th-st.; one of them 125 and the other 200 feet east of 7th-av.; each lot 25 by 100.5.

Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BOULEVARD AND UP-TOWN LOTS.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell on THURSDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway:

DRIVE, OR BOULEVARD.—Four lots northwest corner of the Drive, or Boulevard, and 98th-st., each 25x100, (corner 25.11.)

98TH-ST.—Thirteen lots on north side of 98th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 by various depths, from 112 to 120.5.

107TH-ST.—Four lots north side of 107th-st., 100 feet east of 10th-av., each 25 by half the block.

106TH-ST.—Four lots directly in rear of the last described, on south side of 108th-st., and of same dimensions.

MADISON-AV.—Two lots on east side of Madison-av., next to northeast corner of 44th-st., each 25x100, 60 per cent. on mortgage.

79TH-ST.—Two lots north side, about 124 feet east of Riverside Park. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 90 LOTS ON GRAND BOULEVARD, RIVERSIDE PARK AND NEW-AV.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

BOULEVARD, RIVERSIDE PARK AND WEST SIDE LOTS.

BOULEVARD, NORTHWEST CORNER 69TH-ST.—10 Lots.

RIVER SIDE DRIVE, SOUTHEAST CORNER 77TH-ST.—5 Lots.

NEW-AV., east side, 220 feet north of 148th-st.—11½ Lots.

This property comprises some of the choicest and most desirable sites on the west side.

TERMS LIBERAL.

Two-thirds may remain on bond and mortgage.

Maps and particulars at No. 3 Pine-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

NOS. 9, 11 AND 13 WALKER-ST., BETWEEN CHURCH-ST. AND WEST BROADWAY.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, March 24, 1869, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway:

WALKER-ST.—The valuable plot of ground, with buildings thereon, Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Walker-st., south side, 107 feet east of West Broadway (or 5th-av. extension;) plot 60 feet front and rear, by 101 feet in depth. Possession May 1, 1869. Title unexceptionable, having recently been examined by Messrs. J. H. & S. Riker.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for three years, at seven per cent.

This property is the only large plot now offered for sale in that vicinity, which is the best business location in the City; is in the midst of first-class improvements, and well adapted for the dry goods commission business.

Maps and full particulars at the auctioneers' office, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,

On FRIDAY, March 26,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building, New-York:

By order of the heirs of Helena Herman, deceased.

The valuable lot of land, with the two three-story brick dwelling-houses thereon erected, (front and rear,) situated on the south side of 6th-st., between Avenues B and C, now known as No. 622, formerly No. 199 6th-st.

For maps or further particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 29 Pine-st., or to WM. & A. W. LOWERRE, Attorneys, No. 56 Warren-st., New-York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

VELOCIPEDES.

Working drawings, scale 3 inches to foot, with plans and specifications in detail, enabling any one to construct, at less than one-third the usual retail price, one of the very best bicycle velocipedes yet invented. Price 50c. Address THOMPSON & CO., Williamsburg, Mass.

VELOCIPEDES.

The Witty patents now date as follows:

No. 24,206, patented Feb. 11, 1862.

No. 59,915, patented Nov. 20, 1866.

No. 37,898, patented March 14, 1868.

The undersigned is now prepared to supply orders for all kinds of velocipedes now in the market. Parties desiring to send velocipedes to any part of the United States or to foreign countries, can have them boxed and shipped at the shortest notice.

Prices ranging from $75 to $125, according to quality and style of finish. A liberal discount to the trade or to parties purchasing quantities.

CALVIN WITTY.

Carriage and Velocipede Depot, No. 638 Broadway.

ARMY WAGONS, CARTS, AMBU-lances, farmers, contractors, mule collars, harness, plowing, McClellan saddles, tents, canvass horse covers. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich.

FOR SALE—A NICE YOUNG HORSE, SEV-en years old; is fit for any light work, and is a fast pacer; must be sold for want of use. Call at No. 449 West 16th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.

23D-ST. AND 8TH-AV.

Mr. JAMES FISK, Jr. .... Proprietor

Mr. C. W. TAYLEURE .... Sole Manager

OPENING NIGHT—EASTER MONDAY, March 29.

Shakespeare's THE TEMPEST. THE TEMPEST. THE TEMPEST. THE TEMPEST. Masterpiece.

Mr. TAYLEURE begs to say that earnest efforts have been made to observe in the production of this play—which, as remarked by Campbell, the poet, "has a sort of sacredness, as the last work of a mighty workman"—a completeness of design and richness of artistic effect which he trusts may be deemed worthy of its exquisite beauty.

"TEMPEST." "TEMPEST." "TEMPEST." SHAKESPEARE'S LAST WORK. "TEMPEST." "TEMPEST." "TEMPEST."

The brilliant Star Artists,

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and

Mr. FRANK MAYO, together with

Mr. WILLIAM DAVIDGE, Miss C. LUCETTE, Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES, (from the London Theatres,)

and a great cast. In the Grand Masque,

A GRAND ITALIAN BALLET TROUPE.

SCENERY BY C. S. GETZ, ALL NEW.

NEW COSTUMES, &c., FROM PARIS.

APPOINTMENTS FROM LONDON.

GRAND MECHANICAL ILLUSIONS.

THE MUSIC BY I. TISSINGTON.

During the recess the Theatre has been thoroughly renovated, and elegantly redecorated throughout.

SALE OF SEATS COMMENCES WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,

at 8 o'clock A. M., at the box office, and at the branch offices, Schirmer's music store, No. 701 Broadway, and the Erie Railway Office, 23d-st., junction of 5th-av. and Broadway.

BROUGHAM'S THEATRE.

24th-st., next door to the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

LAST NIGHTS IN NEW-YORK OF

MR. JOHN BROUGHAM

previous to his

DEPARTURE FOR CALIFORNIA.

CONTINUED SUCCESS

of the

GREAT BURLESQUE OF

MUCH ADO

ABOUT

A MERCHANT OF VENICE.

SHYLOCK, the Reconstructed, ... Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM.

Preceded nightly by the comedy of

A GENTLEMAN FROM IRELAND.

MAURICE FITZGERALD.... JOHN BROUGHAM.

Doors open at 7½ P. M. Begins at 8 P. M.

SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

EVENING OF EASTER MONDAY, MARCH 29,

Commencement of the limited engagement of the great Tragedienne, who justly occupies the highest position in the scale of Dramatic Art in England,

MISS MARRIOTT.

And the highly-appreciated Legitimate Tragedian, well known to the public of the United States,

MR. J. F. CATHCART.

Who will appear in Shakespeare's great play of

MISS MARRIOTT | HAMLET | MISS MARRIOTT
MISS MARRIOTT | HAMLET | MISS MARRIOTT
MISS MARRIOTT | HAMLET | MISS MARRIOTT
MISS MARRIOTT | HAMLET | MISS MARRIOTT

Which will be produced with new and novel effects, and an unusually strong cast of characters.

Box sheet open from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M., and seats may be secured six days in advance.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.

L. B. LENT .... DIRECTOR

MATINEES at 2½,

WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

A SUPERB PROGRAMME

OF ATTRACTIVE NOVELTIES,

bringing into requisition the

GREATEST FORCE OF TALENTED ARTISTS, EQUESTRIAN, GYMNASTIC AND ACROBATIC,

ever concentrated in one company.

Second week of the dashing equestrienne,

MLLE. CARLOTTA DE BERG,

who will appear at each entertainment in a

GRAND SCENE OF EQUITATION.

The world-renowned Spanish specialists,

THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,

THE BROTHERS RIZARELLI,

IN TWO DISTINCT ACTS,

HINDOO EQUILIBRATION,

and in their thrilling and

TOTALLY UNPRECEDENTED PERFORMANCE

UPON THE FLYING TRAPEZE,

an exhibition of

NERVE, SKILL AND INTREPIDITY

ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT PARALLEL.

DASHING HORSEMANSHIP,

AND WONDERFUL ACROBATIC FEATS,

in great variety, by the leading artists of the

GREAT NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

IRVING HALL.

ELEVENTH GRAND SUNDAY CONCERT,

THIS SUNDAY EVENING, MARCH 21, 1869.

MENDELSSOHN ORCHESTRAL UNION.

SIXTY PERFORMERS,

together with the following artists:

Mr. J. LEVY, the Great Cornet Soloist.

Mr. J. BROOKHOUSE BOWLER, Tenor.

Mr. IGNATZ POLLAK, Baritone.

Mr. HARRY SANDERSON, Wonderful Pianist.

Mr. E. J. BROWNE, Harpist.

Mr. G. W. COLBY and H. S. LASSERVE, Accompanists. Mr. H. B. DODWORTH and ED. MOLLENHAUER, Conductors. Tickets 50 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents extra.

ENTIRE NEW PROGRAMME.

STEINWAY HALL.

SUNDAY CONCERTS.

THEODORE THOMAS .... Director.

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.

RESERVED SEATS, EXTRA, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

THIS (SUNDAY) EVENING, MARCH 21, AT 8.

SEVENTEENTH GRAND CONCERT.

The following eminent artists will appear for the first time at these Concerts, together with

THEO. THOMAS' GRAND ORCHESTRA.

SIGRA. ELENA LANARI, (Prima Donna Soprano,)

MR. HUGO BUSSMEYER, (Pianist.)

1. Suite in Canon form, op. 10 .... Grimm
 1. Allegro con brio. 2. Andante lento.
2. Fantasie, "Sonnambula" .... Thalberg
3. Aria del Dinao .... Pacini
4. Overture, "Fingal's Cave" .... Mendelssohn
5. Grand Fantasia, "Ernani" .... Verdi
6. a. Nocturne, op. 32 .... Bussmeyer
 b. Banjo .... Gottschalk
7. Reverie .... Vieuxtemps
8. Prayer, "Freyschutz" .... Weber
9. March Triomphale, "Schiller" .... Meyerbeer

STEINWAY HALL.

FOR THREE NIGHTS MORE.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

DAVENPORT BROTHERS

will appear, after a most extraordinary and successful tour of four years in Europe, in their startling wonders,

TO-MORROW NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Admission 50 cents.

Reserved seats 25 cents extra.

Tickets, in advance, at Wm. A. Pond & Co.'s, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Hall.

GEORGE H. HALL'S

PICTURES

Are on free exhibition at the Somerville Art Gallery, No. 82 5th-av., corner of 14th-st.

OPEN ON SUNDAYS,

from noon till 6 P. M.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

WANTED—MAY 1, OR APRIL 15, BY A gentleman and wife, two connecting rooms, second or third floor, furnished or unfurnished; modern improvements, without board, below 40th-st., and between 4th and 7th avs., in strictly private family; references exchanged. Address, with particulars, F., Box No. 1,416 Post Office, New-York.

TWO LARGE WELL-FURNISHED rooms, connecting, bath adjoining, to rent without board, to a single gentleman, in a first-class house, located in 18th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; family strictly private. Those needing superior accommodations may address B., Box No. 136 Times Office.

AN ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED large room on parlor floor, in a corner house, with all improvements, to let to two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with board, at No. 19 South 9th-st., Williamsburg, three blocks from the Roosevelt-st. Ferry; terms $25 per week.

TWO LARGE ROOMS, ELEGANTLY furnished, to let to two single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a small private family, where they could feel at home; located near 34th-st. and 5th-av. Address SYDNEY, Box No. 110 Times Office.

NO. 59 EAST 15TH-ST., NEAR IRVING-PLACE—Handsome furnished suite of rooms on second floor for family or party of gentlemen; references exchanged.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, A furnished room, without board, within half a mile of Broadway and 8th-st. Address, stating terms and location, C. E. T., No. 736 Broadway.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, THE ENTIRE third floor, or separate rooms, in a first-class private house, up town, near 5th-av. Address with real name Box No. 6,763 Post Office.

NO. 36 WEST 10TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Beautiful parlor, bath and bedrooms attached. Full board.

NO. 76 BARROW-ST., NEAR HUDSON-st.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, suitable for one or two gentlemen. No moving in May.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TWO LARGE front rooms, with elegant closets, at No. 15 West 26th-st.

NO. 63 MADISON-AV.—ABOUT APRIL 1, second-story front parlor and bedroom, with board.

NO. 27 WEST 26TH-ST.—A LARGE room on third floor, with or without board.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of HIRAM A. KEITH, of Springfield, in the District of Massachusetts, SYLVESTER S. BUMSTEAD, LEMUEL ARNOLD and EDWARD R. ARNOLD, all of the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, members of the firm of Keith & Bumstead and Keith, Bumstead & Co., who have been adjudged bankrupts on the petition of said Keith; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of their estates, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the Court-house, in said Springfield, before Gideon Wells, Register, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock M.

GEORGE L. ANDREWS, U. S. Marshal,

mh13-law4wF Massachusetts District, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of March, A. D. 1869, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of RICHARD FRANCE, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, before Edgar Ketchum, Register, on the 6th day of April, A. D. 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal,

as Messenger Southern District of New-York.

MARCH 21, 1869.

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

LA VIE PARISIENNE.

Sole Lessee and Director .... J. GRAU

Farewell nights in New-York of

MR. GRAU'S FRENCH OPERA COMPANY,

prior to their departure for Philadelphia, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati and other Western cities, where previous engagements have been concluded.

THESE FAREWELL NIGHTS ARE LIMITED TO EIGHT IN NUMBER,

and will commence on EASTER MONDAY, March 29, when will be produced, for the first time in America,

Offenbach's famous Opera Bouffe, in four acts,

LA VIE PARISIENNE—LIFE IN PARIS.

This evening has been set apart by the stockholders, subscribers and patrons of the Theatre Francais as a testimonial tendered to Mr. J. Grau.

The free list during these farewell nights will be suspended.

LA VIE PARISIENNE has been composed expressly for the season of the Exposition in 1867 at Paris for the Theatre des Varietes, where it ran for 300 consecutive nights with unparalleled success.

The cast will comprise all the eminent artists without one exception, the grand chorus and full orchestra of Mr. Grau's powerful company.

The scenery entirely new and original.

ACT I.—New Railway Station. Arrival of Strangers in Paris.

ACT II.—A little Hotel in the Grand Hotel.

ACT III.—Une Soiree Dans le Quart du Monde.

ACT IV.—First Tableau—A Parisian Restaurant. Second Tableau—Le Jardin Mabille. Grand Fete.

The sale of seats for the representation of LA VIE PARISIENNE will commence on Tuesday next, the 23d inst.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Eighth week of

EDWIN BOOTH,

in Shakespeare's Tragedy of

ROMEO AND JULIET;

Miss MARY McVICKER, Miss FANNY MORANT,

Mr. MARK SMITH, Mr. D. W. WALLER,

and MR. EDWIN ADAMS.

ROMEO AND JULIET MATINEE

ON SATURDAY NEXT, AT 1.

SATURDAY EVENING,

MR. EDWIN ADAMS

for the LAST TIME as

RAPHAEL

in the

MARBLE HEART.

Doors open at 7¼, to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at its BRANCH TICKET OFFICE, at the music store of C. H. DITSON & CO., No. 711 Broadway.

Other plays are in the course of elaborate preparation and will be produced during the season.

OLYMPIC THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8.

420TH TO 427TH TIME.

420TH TO 427TH TIME.

420TH TO 427TH TIME.

THE GLORIOUS PANTOMIME,

HUMPTY DUMPTY.

A MILLION OF SPECTATORS,

A MILLION OF SPECTATORS,

HAVE FULLY AUTHENTICATED

THE IRRESISTIBLE FROLICS OF

GEO. L. FOX.

GEO. L. FOX.

THE PARAGON OF FUN.

THE GRIMALDI OF THE AGE.

THE FUNNIEST OF HIS SEX.

PANTALOON, C. K. FOX.

MLLE. SANGALI AND SIG. COSTA'S

CHARACTERISTIC BALLETS.

UNEQUALED TRANSFORMATIONS.

MATINEES 1½ WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager .... Mr. Lester Wallack

Doors open at 7¼. Commences at 8.

EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE,

T. W. Robertson's last new comedy, entitled

SCHOOL.

Characters by Mr. LESTER WALLACK, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. C. FISHER, Mr. J. H. STODDART, Mr. OWEN MARLOWE, Mr. T. WARD, Mr. CASHIN, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Mrs. VERNON, Miss SAVILLE, Miss F. CLAYTON, Miss LAWRENCE, Miss A. ROWE, Miss E. MONELL, Miss JENNIE DAY, Miss TIMONEY and others.

NEW SCENERY—MUSIC—COSTUMES.

Box book open six days in advance.

OPENS TO-MORROW, MONDAY,

AND WILL CONTINUE

THE WHOLE WEEK.

SUPERB DISPLAY OF USEFUL AND PET ANIMALS.

THE GRAND FAIR OF

THE NEW-YORK STATE

POULTRY SOCIETY,

AT THE

EMPIRE CITY RINK BUILDING.

OVER FIVE THOUSAND SPECIMENS

of Rare and Thoroughbred

DOMESTIC AND FANCY FOWLS,

PIGEONS, CAGE AND SONG BIRDS, RABBITS,

FAWNS, FERRETS, SQUIRRELS,

AND OTHER

PET ANIMALS,

Including a Choice

COLLECTION OF DOGS,

SPECIMENS OF TAXIDERMY, &c., &c.

THE WHOLE COMPRISING ONE OF THE MOST NOVEL AND INTERESTING EXHIBITIONS EVER WITNESSED IN THE COUNTRY.

The Empire City Band will be present day and evening.

Admission 50 cents; Children half price. Tickets for sale at the door and at the theatre ticket office, stationery store, No. 114 Broadway. Doors open from 9 o'clock A. M. until 10 o'clock P. M.

The building is so central that it can be reached by horse-cars in forty-five minutes from any point of the City.

GRAND BALL

OF THE

OLD GUARD,

Composed of the veteran members of the

LIGHT GUARD AND CITY GUARD.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

TUESDAY EVENING, April 6, 1869.

Tickets $—, admitting a gentleman and lady. Extra ladies' tickets, $—. Tickets can be procured of the following members of the Committee:

Major GEORGE W. McLEAN, Chairman, No. 237 Broadway.

Brig.-Gen. R. C. BARNEY, No. 5 Pine-st.

Brig.-Gen. J. T. HATFIELD, Hoboken, N. J.

Lieut. JAMES DAVIS, Jr., No. 65 Cedar-st.

Lieut. HENRY SPEAR, No. 59 Beaver-st.

ALEX. B. MOTT, M. D., No. 62 Madison-av.

WM. G. TOMPKINS, No. 23 Walker-st.

THEODORE MOSS, Wallack's Theatre.

JAMES A. CLARK, No. 743 Broadway.

CHARLES E. BROWN, No. 1,067 Broadway.

WM. S. FOGG, No. 34 Fulton-st.

CHARLES D. FREDERICKS, No. 587 Broadway.

DUDLEY S. GREGORY, Jr., Jersey City.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Secretary, Nos. 14 and 16 Beaver-st.

Also at the principal hotels and music stores. Boxes can be secured on application to Major GEO. W. McLEAN, Surgeon A. B. MOTT, and DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Secretary.

TRENOR'S SOIREE DANSANTE,

MONDAY EVENING, March 22.

Tickets can be had at the Academy Rooms,

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av.

Mr. Trenor's classes continue open until May.

APRIL NO. OF NICK NACKS OUT!— Containing more masquerading fun! Only ten cents!

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING classes, at No. 212 5th-av., and at his residence, No. 681 5th-av. Send for a circular.

MUSICAL.

A CHICKERING PIANO, $200.

Several first-class pianos returned from hire; bargains. STEEDMAN & HOLLYER,

Factory and warerooms, 55 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET.—A complete library of modern music for voice and piano-forte.

Twelve Good Friday and Easter Hymns .... 50c.

Chopin's Valses, complete .... 50c.

Beethoven's 43 original waltzes .... 50c.

Robert Le Diable, for piano-forte .... 50c.

Any work mailed on receipt of price. Catalogues free. BOOSEY & CO., No. 644 Broadway, (over Savings Bank,) New-York.

A BARGAIN.—MAGNIFICENT 7-OCTAVE rosewood piano for sale, full round corners, carved legs, serpentine bottom, rich mouldings, overstrung bass, full iron plate, best City makers, three years warrantee, new two months ago; has rich powerful tone. Price $275, if applied for immediately, at BATTERSON'S storage rooms, No. 380 6th-av., near 40th-st.

A GREAT OFFER—HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway, will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS, of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices for cash during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid. The same to let, and rent money applied if purchased.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 2 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

CREMONA VIOLIN FOR SALE.—AN Amati, formerly the property of Paul Julien. Price $250. Can be seen at No. 140 East 30th-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER.

BY THE OLD FALL RIVER LINE,

BETWEEN

NEW-YORK AND BOSTON,

NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, TAUNTON,

NEW-BEDFORD and CAPE

COD TOWNS AND NANTUCKET.

Rates of fare and freight always as low as by any other regular line.

One of the Magnificent Steamboats,

NEWPORT or OLD COLONY,

Leaves Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 5 P. M. daily, Sundays excepted.

By this route passengers can take train from Newport at 4 A. M. and arrive in Boston at 6:10 A. M., in time to connect with all Northern and Eastern trains, or rest undisturbed, breakfast on board, and take 7:40 A. M. train, and arrive in Boston at early business hours.

R. LITTLEFIELD, Agent.

NEW-YORK, March 8, 1869. No. 72 Broadway, N. Y.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers

STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,

Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL,

From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River,

at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at the principal hotels, at No. 3 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &c.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.

DIRECTOR .... MAX MARETZEK.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK.

REPERTOIRE OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, MARCH 22,

POSITIVELY LAST TIME OF

FAUST.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23—EXTRA NIGHT.

GRAND FAREWELL BENEFIT OF

MME. ANNA DE LA GRANGE.

PROPHETE.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 24,

KELLOGG,

FRA DIAVOLO.

NOTICE.—There will be no performance on THURSDAY, March 25, and FRIDAY, March 26.

SATURDAY, MARCH 27, AT 1 P. M.,

LAST KELLOGG MATINEE.

SATURDAY EVENING, AT 8 P. M.,

LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

EASTER TUESDAY, MARCH 30,

GRAND BAL D'OPERA.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Directress .... FANNY JANAUSCHEK.

The public are respectfully informed that

MISS FANNY JANAUSCHEK

will commence a short series of performances

On EASTER MONDAY, March 29.

For particulars see further advertisements.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers .... JARRETT & PALMER.

THE RENOWNED LYDIA THOMPSON TROUPE

EVERY EVENING AT 8 P. M., SATURDAY AT 2.

BRILLIANT, UNEQUIVOCAL AND COMPLETE SUCCESS.

THE FORTY THIEVES;

OR,

STRIKING OIL IN FAMILY JARS.

FUN, SPECTACLE, SONGS, DANCES.

THE SLEEPY POLICEMEN.

THE DANCING DONKEY!!

THE LAUGHABLE TRAIN SCENE.

THE NURSERY RHYMES.

THE GREAT SENSATION OF THE DAY, AND RELISHED ALIKE BY YOUNG AND OLD.

WAVERLEY THEATRE.

No. 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.

EVERY NIGHT, AND SATURDAY MATINEE.

Wall's	ELISE HOLT,	Lucretia
English	Minnie Jackson, Emily Pitt, Mary Pitt, Betty Rigl, Fanny Prestige, Emily Rigl, Jas. Lewis, George Atkins, C. T. Parsloe, Jr., Belvill Ryan,	Borgia, M.D.
Burlesque		and
Troupe.	R. Coleman, T. E. Morris.	Farce.

Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

Box office open from 9 till 5. Admission 50 cents.

22D INFANTRY RECEPTION.

The sale of boxes for the reception of the Twenty-second Infantry will take place at the Regimental Armory, 14th-st. and 6th-av., on SATURDAY EVENING, March 27, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Diagrams and particulars at sale.

HENRY H. HERTS, Auctioneer,

No. 189 Broadway.

BOWERY THEATRE.

GRAND MATINEES EVERY MONDAY AND SATURDAY.

ALSO EVERY EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The magnificent Spectacular Pantomime of the

SEVEN DWARFS.

SEVEN DWARFS. SEVEN DWARFS.

50,000 people have witnessed it during the past two weeks.

Seats may be secured six days in advance.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS—14TH-ST.

Success of the Laughable Ethiopian Sketch of the

Inauguration Ball.	First time of Bryant's
Inauguration Ball.	Night School.
Inauguration Ball.	Night School.
Scenes at Phalon's.	Night School.
Scenes at Phalon's.	Night School.
The Ebony Blondes.	Unsworth and Eugene,
The Ebony Blondes.	N. Seymour & D. Bryant.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, 14th-st. DAN BRYANT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

No. 585 Broadway. The public commences at 8.

BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS'

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

Genuine success of the new burlesque,

THE SIEGE OF THE BLONDES.

LECTURES.

THE HON. HORACE GREELEY

Will speak on Poultry Culture at the

FAIR OF THE NEW-YORK STATE POULTRY SOCIETY,

at the

EMPIRE CITY RINK,

on

TUESDAY EVENING, March 23, at 8 o'clock.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

MINNESOTA, 2,955 tons .... March 31, at 8 A. M.

NEVADA, 3,125 tons .... April 7, at 1 P. M.

COLORADO, 3,015 tons .... April 14, at 8 A. M.

NEBRASKA, 3,392 tons .... April 21, at 1 P. M.

MANHATTAN, 2,955 tons .... April 28, at 4 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE .... (Gold) $80.

STEERAGE .... (Currency) $30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck.

Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway.

For freight or cabin passage apply to

WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

THE STEAMSHIP HELVETIA, THOMSON,

Will leave SATURDAY, March 27, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 47 North River.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

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The steamship MAGNOLIA will sail April 1.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.— United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, 182 Broadway.

TENNESSEE.

Tea Culture in East Tennessee—Successful Experiments by an Old Citizen—The United States Prosecution Against the East Tennessee Railroads—The Case at a Halt.

From Our Own Correspondent.

KNOXVILLE, Wednesday, March 17, 1869.

A fact of which I was ignorant has lately been developed by a series of articles of the *Press & Herald*, of this city, upon the culture of tea. It seems that in 1859 some tea plants were distributed through the Agricultural Department at Washington, some of which were sent by Hon. HORACE MAYNARD to Mr. JAMES CAMPBELL, a thriving farmer near this city. Since that year Captain CAMPBELL has been experimenting with the plant, and, after careful study, says it can be easily raised in this climate. The climate of East Tennessee is about equal to that of China or Japan. Our Winters are mild and short. It is seldom that the thermometer sinks below fourteen degrees. Frosts come late in the Fall, and leave early in the Spring. The plant can easily be protected, and the experience of Mr. CAMPBELL shows that it can be cultivated here without doubt. His farm is some ten miles southeast of this city, on the rich bottoms of the French Broad River, and well situated for a fair test of culture. The plant is a deep evergreen shrub, and attains, at its full development, a height of five feet. It is strong and compact, and needs but little protection from the frost. It bears well; has a beautiful flower which develops about October. The next season produces a seed something resembling a hazel, which grows readily. Mr. CAMPBELL has not attempted its culture to any extent. His idea was to prove fully its adaptedness to this climate rather than to embark in any enterprise in its cultivation. He has for some years raised all the tea he needed for his own family, and he feels quite well satisfied with its taste and the yield. It has been pronounced by several gentlemen fully equal to "Young Hyson." That he should have satisfied himself so long since of the adaptedness of this plant to this climate, and that such conclusions have not long since become known, and the enterprise been fairly tested on a larger scale, is a matter of surprise to me. It is a fact of great importance, as it seems to me, and it might be well for the Agricultural Bureau at Washington to encourage other and more extended experiments. If we can raise our own tea and our own beet-root sugar, as I fully demonstrated in my last letter, we shall be relieved from a heavy expenditure which yearly inures to the benefit of the Chinese and Japanese. East Tennessee, as I have shown in other letters, has peculiar advantages as to climate, and if we can raise tea for the whole country it only adds one more to the class of resources we claim to possess. A climate that shows a mean of 30° or 35° in Winter, and 65° or 70° in Summer, should be adapted to the culture of tea or almost anything else.

THE UNITED STATES AND EAST TENNESSEE RAILROADS.

The adjourned term of the Circuit Court of the United States for this district, met yesterday morning for the trial of two of the officers of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad Co., who are indicted for conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States out of the sum of $427,000. One count of the indictment is for combining and conspiring to defraud the Government out of the sum of $427,000, by preparing and swearing to certain fraudulent claims for property said to have been taken by the Government during the war, of the value aforesaid. The second count charges the presentation of said false and fraudulent claims so falsely sworn to at the Department of War at Washington. The second count cannot be sustained, as the Court could hardly have jurisdiction if the allegations were true in point of fact. At a former day of the regular term this indictment was returned into Court, and the defendant procured the adjourned term in the hope that the Government might then be prepared to try the case upon its merits, as it was not ready when the indictment was returned.

At the opening of the Court on Monday it became apparent that the Government was not and would not be prepared to proceed with the case. The District-Attorney's commission had expired, and no one had been appointed to represent the Government either *pro tem.* or permanently.

Associate Justice SWAYNE was telegraphed to and requested to appoint an Attorney to proceed with the case. He answered the Government would take prompt action in the case, but nothing has yet been done. The Company, whose interests are greatly prejudiced by this proceeding, stands ready demanding a trial, but the prosecution does not proceed. The *Tribune*, secretly armed by the information of the real prosecutors in this case, raises the cry of treason, and asks Congress to press the roads to the wall. Why is the Government not ready to proceed if the case is easily made out? Why does the Government permit such a case to be prosecuted if the parties are not to have a "speedy trial?" The facts of the case, divested of all political feeling, is simply this: In 1863, when General BURNSIDE came into East Tennessee, he took possession of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, including the road, rolling stock, shops, machinery, supplies, &c. The Government, through the army, retained possession of the road until the Summer of 1865, when it was turned over to the officers of the Company. When the road was surrendered, the Government sold to the Company a large lot of tools and rolling stock. These claims have been presented for payment several times. The Company, as an offset, made an account against the Government for all the articles used during the war, and presented the same to be allowed to the proper department at Washington. The account was carefully prepared in detail, and each item claimed fully described and valued. The heads of the different departments of the road made the estimates in their respective divisions. The hands employed, or the chiefs of the various departments, were examined as to the accounts, and duly sworn. They testified in substance that such articles named in the account as belonged to their departments were on hands when the road went into the hands of the military, and that the sum had been used in running the roads during the time so held. These affidavits are full and minute. The charge now is, that the items of the account, as presented, were in many cases greatly over-estimated, and that the officers of the Company knew that fact before they were qualified, and that they conspired and confederated to defraud the Government in this way. It is charged as one item in the account that the Government used and consumed ten thousand cords of wood. The Government, or the men who are active in this prosecution, know that the account is substantially correct, and can be sustained; but their object now seems to be to effect delays and embarrass the officers of the road. We are in some measure accustomed to divide up cases in this State according to the political complexion of the parties, and we are not surprised to hear the cry of treason and rebellion from men under some circumstances, but we think it rather too narrow a view of the case to be taken by the *Tribune*. It is true that some of the officers of the road were rebels, but that should not be the controlling idea with the Government in settling with such corporations which now in our present situation are of very great public importance. It would be a great public calamity if these roads were now seized and made useless to the country. The whole South uses this great trunk line, and it is essential to its early recuperation. Those who are pressing this prosecution are enemies of the road and opposed to the growth of the South. If the Government will deal liberally with these corporations, the day is not far distant when their increased business, doubled and quadrupled by the growth and prosperity of this section, will enable them to pay promptly all their claims. I have forborn, heretofore, making any statements relative to this case, hoping to report soon the trial. As this cannot be, I give these facts. Mr. J. W. FORNEY and a Company of Northern capitalists propose visiting East Tennessee next month on a tour of observation. OMEGA.

Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburg (Penn.) Gazette, March 20.

The rumor from Harrisburg, that Ex-Governor CURTIN has accepted the Russian Mission, comes to us in advance of any definite intelligence of either his nomination by the President

[illegible]

It is also understood that our esteemed friend, Colonel A. K. MCCLURE, of Franklin, goes with the new Minister to St. Petersburg.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Further Proceedings Yesterday—Affidavits of Messrs. Fisk, Whitmore, Tweed, Durant and Others.

In the Supreme Court, Special Term, yesterday, before Judge BARNARD, the case of JAMES FISK, Jr., against the Union Pacific Railroad, the Credit Mobilier of America et al., was up on two motions made by the plaintiff. The first one was for the purpose of having Mr. THOMAS C. DURANT, the Vice-President of the Union Pacific Road, punished for contempt in refusing to be sworn before a referee. As has been already published in the TIMES, the plaintiff obtained an order, a short time since, appointing Mr. A. A. REDFIELD a referee to take the testimony of certain officers of the two Companies above named, which testimony was for the avowed purpose of being used in the shape of affidavits, on a motion which the plaintiff proposed to make for a receivership. Some of these officers, according to plaintiff's statement, being unwilling to make affidavits voluntarily, an order was obtained, in pursuance of certain provisions of the Code. When Mr. DURANT was subpœnaed before the referee, he attended, but under advice of his counsel refused to be sworn. Hence this motion to punish him as for contempt of Court.

Mr. Field for the motion, read several affidavits setting forth in substance this state of facts. Affidavits were also read on the other side, in which many of the allegations of Mr. Fisk were denied.

Judge BARNARD said that while there might be a technical contempt on the part of Mr. Durant, he did not deem it his duty to punish him, provided he would now submit to an examination. All the plaintiff wanted, evidently, was to obtain the necessary testimony. He would direct that the examination should proceed at once before the Court.

Mr. Chas. Tracy, in behalf of the Company, protested. He said there was no authority, either in the Revised Statutes or in the Code, for taking the examination before the Court.

Judge BARNARD—It has been done in this District for the last eight years in thousands and thousands of cases.

Mr. Tracy had no doubt it had been done. It was done in the Erie litigation, and might be done in this, if no objection were made. But they did object. The only way to conduct the examination legally, was to follow the statute, and that provided for a compulsory examination before a referee. The higher Courts had so decided.

The Court held that whatever power it had the right to delegate to a referee, it could exercise of itself.

Mr. Field—Now, Mr. Durant, will you please be sworn?

Mr. Tracy—Mr. Durant declines to be sworn.

Mr. Field—Then I move that he be committed to jail until he will consent to testify.

Mr. Tracy said perhaps the best way would be to withdraw the objection to his being sworn. Whatever objection they had, they could raise when the questions were asked.

Mr. Thos. C. Durant was accordingly sworn, and, among other things, testified as follows:

Q.—How came the Credit Mobilier to get the funds?

A.—They were subscribed for, and paid dollar for dollar; Oakes Ames has never been a Director of the Company; he is a stockholder and had a contract to build something like 600 miles; Oliver Ames is the President of the Company and a brother to Oakes Ames.

Q.—Was Oliver Ames interested in this contract of his brother Oakes Ames?

Question objected to by the counsel for the Company. The Court allowed the question.

A.—He was interested in it to the extent of his shares.

Q.—Did the lenders of money take an interest under the Oakes Ames contract?

The witness said the contract was in writing, and the Court, at the suggestion of counsel, instructed the witness that he was not to give oral testimony as to their contents. Witness said he is a stockholder in the Credit Mobilier to the extent of half a million of dollars. He had received some dividends on it; thought it was less than 60 per cent. in all.

Q.—Now, did you ever pay anything for that stock?

A.—Yes, I paid 100 cents on a dollar.

Afterward witness said he paid 100 cents on a dollar for two-thirds of the half million. On the remaining one-third he had paid nearly the face of it.

Q.—Have you any interest in the Oakes Ames contract? A.—Only so far as I am a stockholder in the Union Pacific Road; the trustees of this contract are all directors—Oliver Ames, B. B. Bates, Sidney Dillon, John Duff and others; the trustees were for the purpose of protecting the Company; the same trustees were appointed for the 600 miles contract beyond the Ames contract.

Q.—Has the Credit Mobilier any property in this State? A.—I do not think it has.

Q.—Has the Union Pacific Union Road any property in this State? A.—I suppose they may own some bonds in this City; I don't believe there are $50,000 of the Union Pacific Company's securities in this City that are not pledged for loans; the Company receives bonds from the Government as often as twenty miles of the road are built and accepted.

Here Mr. Field asked Mr. Durant to bring into Court the books of the Union Pacific Road.

Mr. Durant—Well, that I can't do. They are not in my custody.

Mr. Field said he would now move the Court that an order be made, that the receivership be continued as to the Credit Mobilier of America until after trial and judgment in this case. He had several affidavits which he desired to read on this motion.

Mr. Tracy, on behalf of the Company, objected. He said this motion came up on twenty-four hours notice to them. They had a temporary receiver already, Mr. Wm. M. Tweed, Jr., having been appointed on Thursday last by Judge BARNARD, ex parte, a receiver of all the property of the Credit Mobilier in this State. The Court was now asked to make one of the largest and most important orders which it had ever made.

From the complaint and affidavits it appears that plaintiff had reason to believe that the bonds of the United States and the first mortgage bonds belonging to the Union Pacific Railroad Company were to be transferred to the Credit Mobilier; hence Mr. Tweed was made receiver of the bonds belonging to that Company. The order having been made *ex parte*, was only until the further order of the Court, and the order accompanying it was made returnable the next day. The following is the order:

Upon the affidavit of A. H. Whitmore and James Fisk, Jr., sworn the 10th of March, 1869, the affidavits of Wm. A. Schomp and James Fisk, Jr., sworn the 11th of March, 1869, the summons original and amended, the complaint original and supplemental, and the order made herein on the 12th of March, 1869, to show cause why a receiver of the property and assets of the defendant, the Credit Mobilier of America, in this State, or subject to its jurisdiction, should not be appointed. It being now evident to the Court that the defendants intend to evade its jurisdiction, and to remove the property of the Credit Mobilier of America and the funds and securities of the Union Pacific Railroad Company from the State which intentions may be carried into effect if a receiver be not appointed without delay.

It is therefore, on motion of Field & Shearman, plaintiff's attorneys, ordered:

1. That a receiver be now appointed of the property and assets of the said Credit Mobilier of America of whatever kind in this State and subject to its jurisdiction, with power to take immediate possession thereof, and with all the usual powers of receivers in like cases, and William M. Tweed, Jr., is hereby appointed such receiver to continue as such until the further order of this Court in the premises. And, inasmuch as it appears that, by arrangement between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Credit Mobilier of America, all the bonds of the United States, issued from time to time to the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and all the mortgage bonds issued by the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, whether upon a mortgage of its railroad or of its lands, or the proceeds thereof, are, in some form, transferred or paid to, or agreed to be transferred or paid to the Credit Mobilier of America, or held for its account, or used for its benefit. It is further ordered, that the said receivership shall extend to all bonds of the United States, and all bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, now in the possession or under the control of the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, or of any officer or agent thereof, or held in trust for it or hereafter to come into its possession or under its control, or to be received by it or for its account or benefit; and the proceeds of all such bonds of the United States or the said Union Pacific Railroad Company heretofore sold or disposed of, and now in the possession or under the control of the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, and the said receiver is hereby directed to take immediate possession of all such bonds and proceeds.

2. That before entering upon the performance of his duties the said receiver file with the Clerk of this Court a bond to the people of this State in the penal sum of $100,000, executed by himself, and one or more sureties conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties as such receiver, and for obedience to the orders of this Court in the premises, such bond to be approved by one of the Justices of this Court.

3. That the said Credit Mobilier of America, its directors, officers and agents thereof, forthwith deliver over to the said receiver all the property and assets of the said Credit Mobilier of America, of whatever kind, in this State, or subject to its jurisdiction, with all vouchers and securities thereof, and all books, papers and documents relating thereto.

4. That the President, Secretaries, Directors, and other officers and agents of the said Credit Mobilier of America, and of the said Union Pacific Railroad Company, do refrain from obstructing or interfering with the said receiver in taking or retaining possession of the property of which he is so appointed receiver.

5. That the defendants herein show cause before the Court at a Special Term thereof to be held at the General Term room in the Court-house in the City of New-York on the 20th of March, inst., at 10 A. M., why this order for the appointment of a receiver should not be continued until the trial and judgment in this action, and why a further order should not be made more particular by specifying the property of which a receiver is hereby appointed, and defining the powers and duties of such receiver.

6. That for the purpose of avoiding any injury to the said railroad company, or obstruction to the progress of its railroad, the said receiver have leave to apply to this Court, or a Judge thereof, at any time for directions to enable him to pay out money or securities in discharge of the debts or expenses of the said Company.

The argument was allowed to proceed, and Mr. Field read several affidavits, prominent among them was that of Receiver Tweed. He swears in substance that immediately after his appointment he went to No. 20 Nassau-street, the office of the Union Pacific Railway, and, as he was informed, the office of the Credit Mobilier. He there found Mr. Durant, Mr. Bushnell, Mr. Tuttle, the Assistant Treasurer, H. F. Crane and Mr. Ham, late Assistant Secretary of the Credit Mobilier, and showed the order appointing him; they told him there were no assets there of the Credit Mobilier, and no bonds or proceeds of bonds, and that the only bonds of the kind in the State were securities pledged for a loan of $300,000, at the rate of 80 for 100. He went to John J. Cisco's office, and Cisco informed him he was only nominal treasurer, Tuttle being the real Treasurer; that he, Cisco, had advanced the Company $100,000, on $120,000, of bonds, and he believed the Fourth National Bank had also loaned the Company on bonds. Mr. Tweed, then went to the Fourth National Bank, and demanded the bonds, but was refused, and refused information as to the amount. Mr. Tuttle, had previously told him the Company had overdrawn in that bank $420,000. Mr. Cisco told him the office of the Credit Mobilier was removed to the office of the Central Railroad Company, but on inquiring there was told that it had no office there.

Adin H. Whitmore being sworn says: I have been informed by a person who had direct means of knowledge, but who is not now in this State, and I believe that the Credit Mobilier of America has now, and for a

long time past, has had entire charge of the construction of the Union Pacific Railroad; that in constructing said road its length has been very much increased beyond what was necessary, by making long detours and curves, nominally for the purpose of avoiding steep grades, but that in reality the grades of the part of the road thus constructed were very much steeper than the grades that would have been necessary if the road had been built in a straight line at such places, and, according to its original profile and alignment furnished to the Government, and that the real purpose of the managers of the Credit Mobilier in thus adding to the length of the road, was to get the additional subsidy from the United States, and the corresponding amount of first mortgage bonds, and construct a road at less cost to them than would have been necessary on the original line and profile; that the road has been built and run in such a reckless and imperfect manner that, of 130 locomotives over 60 have already become useless, partly from their own original defects, partly from the defective manner in which the track is laid, and partly from the careless usage which they have received from the servants of the said Credit Mobilier; that the said Credit Mobilier in equipping said road and furnishing fuel and materials therefor have made fraudulent and exorbitant contracts with various companies, composed in the main of members of the Credit Mobilier; that the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company have made contracts with certain coal companies, formed by themselves, and in which they have the principal interest, for the supply of a very large quantity of coal for the use of said railroad company, during the next fifteen years, at about double the price for which the same quality of coal could be obtained in open market, deliverable in the same place, and that they have in like manner bought for the said railroad company ties, wood and other material from themselves at double prices; I am informed, and believe that a large number, if not all, the directors of the said railroad company are stockholders in the said Credit Mobilier, and are directly interested in the contracts made by, and profits accruing to, the said Credit Mobilier, to a much larger amount than the amount of stock held by them in the said railroad company; that the profits of the said Credit Mobilier upon every mile of road constructed by it for the said railroad company are not less than $16,000 per mile, ranging upon many parts of the road much higher; I am informed and believe that in procuring the acceptance of one of the recent sections of said railroad, the sum of $25,000 was paid by the directors of said Company to a single United States Commissioner to procure him to sign the report approving said section; that said section included about ten miles on which there is not a tie nor a rail laid, and upon which the said Company received $480,000 Government subsidy, and were authorized to issue a corresponding amount of first mortgage bonds; that said Commissioners were taken around said section of ten miles on what is known among the employes of the road as the "Z" drunk and asleep and at night by said Company; that the cars were taken over said "Z" on grades of over 200 feet, to the mile, being hauled up and let down by means of ropes.

This affidavit is subscribed and sworn to on the 10th of March.

James Fisk, Jr., being sworn, says: Since the making of my affidavit of the 11th inst., upon which an order was that day granted to show cause why a receiver should not be appointed, the said Union Pacific Railroad Company has caused a joint resolution to be introduced into Congress for the purpose, among other things, of ousting the jurisdiction of this Court to appoint a receiver, which resolution has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate.

Most of the defendants in this action are not residents of this State, and I am informed and believe that it is their intention, as soon as the said joint resolution is passed, to place all the property of the Credit Mobilier and of the Union Pacific Railroad Company in the charge of one or more of the defendants not residing in the State, who will remove the same from this State, in violation of the injunction herein granted, and will evade punishment by remaining out of the State until this suit is terminated. I have been told by some of the defendants that the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad Company kept what was called a secret service fund, amounting to about $700,000, which they, in substance admitted was used for corrupt purposes, although they suspected some of their own members of having privately appropriated a large part of it to their own use. I am also informed and believe that a number of members of Congress have a direct or indirect interest in securing the said Credit Mobilier a continuance of its present control over the Union Pacific Railroad; that over $500,000 of the funds of the said Union Pacific Railroad Company were expended by its Directors within a single year in bribes to members of Congress and officers of the United States Government, and that millions of dollars have been given to such members and officers as bribes, in an indirect manner, by giving to them shares in the profits of said Credit Mobilier, either in their own name or in the names of relatives, friends or servants, taking the same in trust; and that Oakes Ames, who is a Representative in Congress and one of the directors of the said railroad company, is now, as I am informed and believe, urging upon Congress the passage of a bill authorizing the removal of that Company's office from the State of New-York, and aiming to deprive this Court of all jurisdiction over the said railroad company, which said bill is now reported as having passed the House of Representatives, and as I believe, with the aid of votes of members directly interested in the transactions aforesaid, or who have received or expect to receive covert considerations for their votes. This affidavit was subscribed and sworn to by Mr. Fisk on the 19th inst.

Mr. Tracy then read the affidavit of Thomas C. Durant, the Vice-President, as follows:

Thomas C. Durant, being sworn, says, that he is the Vice-President of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and has been connected with said Company and taken a prominent part in its management from the time of its first organization [illegible]

[illegible]

Deponent further says that by far the larger portion of the construction of said railroad has been performed under subsequent contracts, in which the Credit Mobilier had no part or interest.

Deponent further says that the contract between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and Oakes Ames, one of the defendants in this action in the nineteenth section of the original complaint mentioned, was dated Aug. 16, 1867, and the same received the assent in writing of each and every of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, with the exception of one or two holders of abandoned subscriptions, and of one other shareholder owning a trifling interest, who was absent, and that the six shares of the plaintiff mentioned in the ninth section of the original complaint before the purchase thereof by the plaintiff, were owned by a dissenting party to said contract, and the plaintiff purchased the same subject to such assent, and the certificate for such shares taken by the plaintiff were now held by him, contained an express statement and recognition of such assent of such stockholders. Deponent further says as to the allegation in the second section of the supplemental complaint, that the time for holding the annual election for Directors of said Company was, by the charter of the Company as amended by Congress in December, 1868, fixed for the first Wednesday following the 4th day of March in each year, and the place of holding the same was to be fixed by the stockholders at the last preceding annual meeting, and was to be at either of the Cities of New-York, Washington, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, Chicago or St. Louis, and deponent says that at the annual meeting in March, 1868, the stockholders of the Company resolved that the election in March, 1869, should be at the office of the Company in the City of New-York; that three inspectors of election were duly appointed to hold said election in March, 1869, and that said annual meeting of the stockholders was accordingly organized in the City of New-York on the 10th day of March, 1869, and the said inspectors attended for the purpose of holding said election, and that deponent had no knowledge, information or belief that the said Company or said inspectors in any way threatened or designed to refuse the vote of the plaintiff, or entertain any supposition that he would offer to vote thereat upon the stock embraced in his said pretended subscription, and that more than 200,000 shares, exclusive of said pretended stock, subscribed for the plaintiff, were represented at said meeting, and were unanimous in their choice for Directors, as deponent is informed and believes. Deponent further says that he has heard read the affidavit of Odin H. Whitmore, made March 16, 1869, and that the same is in each paragraph and statement therein absolutely false and untrue, and without the shadow of foundation in point of fact, saving only as to the following point, viz.: it is true that some of the directors, and nearly all of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company are stockholders of the Credit Mobilier of America. Deponent further says that he has carefully read that portion of said affidavit referring to the section of the road on which the "Z" is built, which section is at the head of Echo Cañon; that deponent was present with said Commissioners when they examined the said section; that they examined the same carefully in the daytime, going over the whole in the daytime more than once; that they entered into a large tunnel then in progress, examined it carefully and minutely as they did the remainder of said section, and finally having become fully possessed of all the facts, they returned over the temporary track laid to save time, well knowing that such temporary track was intended to be taken up so soon as said tunnel and its approaches should be completed; that in making said report, the said Commissioners made a full report of facts to the Government, as deponent is informed, and they did not allow to the Company any part of said "Z," or temporary track, nor were any money or securities paid, or agreed to be paid, for said report, or for any purpose; and all the allegations in said affidavit contained, reflecting in any degree upon the character integrity or official conduct of said Commissioners or either of them in respect to said report or to their examination of said section, are to the knowledge of deponent malicious and wholly untrue; deponent further says that he has heard read the affidavit of James Fisk, Jr., the plaintiff, sworn to on the same 19th day of March, 1869; that the alleged resolution now pending before the Congress of the United States was not prepared by said Company or introduced by it to the knowledge or information of deponent; that the statements as to the intention of the Company to remove its property from this State, or an intention to evade the injunction of this Court, are without foundation so far as deponent has any knowledge, information or belief; that all the remaining statements, allegations and innuendoes in said affidavit of said Fisk, contained, in so far as they relate to the secret service fund for bribing the members of Congress or other parties, and generally in all matters relating to improper practices by the Company, as therein alleged, are wholly false, malicious and without any foundation whatever, as deponent believes. Deponent further says, as he has before stated, that there is not and never was any contract between said railroad company and said Credit Mobilier for the building or equipping of said road in any part thereof, nor is the latter Company by any contract or an agreement of any kind entitled to all or any bonds of the

United States, or all or any bonds of the railroad company, or the proceeds of any or all of the securities aforesaid, or any securities or money whatever, directly or indirectly; and all the allegations in the said complaints, and affidavits contained, and the recital in said order appointing a receiver by this honorable Court, made on the 19th day of March inst., are without foundation and utterly false and untrue. On the contrary, the only matter transacted or negotiations, which at any time existed between said two Companies, is that growing out of the agency of the Credit Mobilier for one contract, which contract was fulfilled and ended in 1866, upon which there is still a balance of account claimed to be due by the Company, but the same cannot now be settled or adjusted, and there has been no intention on the part of any one, to the knowledge of deponent, to make any settlement thereof or payment thereon at this time. Deponent further says that the unnecessary and annoying proceedings of the plaintiff in this action are so evidently intended to be disastrous in their effects upon the Company and its stockholders, and upon the interests of plaintiff himself, if he be a stockholder, as he claims, that deponent is forced to the conclusion and alleges that this action was not commenced and is not prosecuted in good faith to establish the alleged rights of the plaintiff as set forth in the complaint herein, but the same was brought and is continued for the sole purpose of harassing the said Railroad Company and its officers, and of driving the said Company to the payment, for the sake of peace, of a large sum of money to the plaintiff, who has no just or equitable claims thereto, and who has no intention or wish, as deponent believes, of becoming a stockholder by paying the sum subscribed by him, as alleged in his complaint.

The case was finally adjourned to Monday next at 10 A. M.

For the plaintiff, Messrs. Field and Shearman; for defendants, Messrs. Charles Tracy, Barlow & McFarlane, and Mr. Clark Bell.

BOUNTY SWINDLERS.

The Means by which Soldiers are Defrauded by Claim Agents—A Remedy Promised by the Government.

HERMAN, who is well known as a former claim agent in this City, is now at large, under forfeited bail of $10,000, for swindling discharged soldiers, who were credulous enough to trust him, out of their well-deserved bounties. It is estimated by the authorities that he made nearly $20,000 by these operations, which he has so carefully disposed of that it cannot be recovered by his unfortunate victims. There are, perhaps, fifty others of the same stripe in this City, who have gathered small fortunes by thus defrauding the soldier or his widow and orphans.

To protect the soldiers from these sharks, Mr. FRENCH, Second Auditor of the Treasury Department at Washington, has, from time to time, suspended all business transactions with them. This had the effect of stopping the frauds for a while, but the swindlers soon found a method of overcoming the obstruction. This they did by procuring willing tools through whom they operated as successfully as ever.

There are said to be thousands of dishonest agents, all over the United States, who are continually engaged in this nefarious business. They are principally lawyers who have no reputation to lose, and who, therefore, are indifferent to public opinion.

The *modus operandi* by which these swindles are carried on is as follows: A is a discharged soldier, B the claim agent. A calls on B and requests him to procure his bounty money for him. A is informed that, in order to enforce his claim, it will be necessary for him to intrust B with his certificate of honorable discharge, to be forwarded to Washington as a voucher. Thus far the transaction is legitimate, but now comes the trickery. B further informs A that there is another paper to be forwarded with the discharge, a blank, which he (A) must sign. It is merely a matter of form, B says, which the Government requires, for some reason best known to itself. The signature is given, and the soldier goes away, assured that within a few days his check will be ready for him. The paper to which, in his ignorance, A signed his name, turns out to be an absolute power of attorney conferred upon B, not only to enforce the claim, but also to indorse the draft when it is received, and to collect the money therefor at the bank. Thus authorized, B draws the cash at the proper time, puts it into his own pocket, and keeps it there. A calls for his money at the appointed time, but is put off with the excuse that the return has not yet been made by the Department at Washington. This explanation is repeated each time that A calls, until, finally, he becomes suspicious of unfair dealing, and peremptorily demands either his certificate or the bounty. As a rule, this demand leads to the speedy unfolding of the base villainy. B acknowledges that he has collected the money, and adds that he has spent it, but that he will refund it as soon as he is able to do so. The claim agent having acted by full power of attorney in the matter, cannot be prosecuted criminally, and the only remedy open to the victimized soldier is a civil suit for the recovery of the amount of his claim. The remedy is ineffectual, however, by reason of the fact that the swindler has no property out of which to satisfy judgment, and the soldier being too poor to prosecute the case, the affair ends at this point.

There are now in the Second Auditor's office as many as 60,000 unsettled bounty claims, representing about $4,500,000, and by the recent passage of another bounty act, this number will soon be augmented by nearly $500,000. It will thus be seen that, unless some measures are taken by the Government to prevent it, $5,000,000 more will pass into the hands of swindling agents to the great loss of those for whose benefit it was intended.

A few days ago, the Ladies' Union Relief Association of this City, a worthy organization which has rendered invaluable aid to sick and disabled soldiers and their families, took the matter in hand, and sent their representative—Mr. G. S. MCWATERS, of the Metropolitan Police force, to Washington, to present the case to the authorities, with the view of remedying the evil if possible. Mr. MCWATERS was kindly received by President GRANT, to whom he unfolded a plan which, if adopted, will put an end to these nefarious operations in the future. The suggestions were also made to the members of the Military Committee of the Senate, and they, with the President, gave the most emphatic assurances of their sympathy, and promised to do all that could be done to effect so desirable an object. General BUTLER also promised his assistance and advice gratuitously.

Mr. Auditor FRENCH likewise heartily indorsed the proposition submitted by Mr. MCWATERS, and promised an earnest support.

There is no doubt, therefore, that the days of these sharpers, who have grown rich upon the spoils derived from the helpless soldier, will speedily be brought to an end. The sooner the better—there is no time to be lost.

Serious Accident at Morrisania.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning a large mass of rock and earth, containing several thousand tons, broke from the side of the hill, in the rear of the EBLING Brothers' new brewery on Carr-avenue, Morrisania. In excavating for the site of the brewery the rock was blasted out about 100 feet back into the side hill, leaving a face of rock and earth about thirty-five feet in depth. For several months past workmen have been engaged in quarrying in the side hill in the rear of the brewery, making four vaults in the solid rock, which extend back fifty feet. The concussion caused by the blasting, with the action of the late wet weather, had loosened the rock, which lie in strata, and yesterday morning it broke loose, crushing in a large part of the rear of the brewery. The loss to the Messrs. EBLING will be about $5,000.

Billiards.

In addition to the players announced yesterday as contestants in the grand tournament, there will be HENRY RHINES, champion of Illinois. Just before the time for closing the entries, PHELAN & COLLENDER received a telegram announcing that RHINES had entered, and that his forfeit money ($50) was on the way.

The eleventh of the series of games between PHELAN and FOSTER was played yesterday afternoon. It consisted of 500 points, PHELAN being discounted, and allowed, besides, the odds of counting three for every carom, and six for what is commonly called a five shot. FOSTER won easily, as the score will show:

PHELAN—30, 9, 33, 0, 9, 42, 15, 6, 6, 15, 6, 18, 0, 30, 24, 0, 6, 0, 0, 25, 6, 15, 6. Total, 400; average, 16¾.

FOSTER—66, 156, 32, 89, 0, 2, 140, 59, 5, 48, 17, 11, 14, 9, 0, 14, 38, 6, 6, 36, 34, 0, 10, 9, 30. Total, 708; average, 30¾.

On Friday night FOSTER was beaten 200 points out of 500 by JOHN DEERY, at the Florence billiard room. DEERY made one run of more than 200, and averaged about 50. FOSTER'S best run was 60.

The work of removing the remains of persons who have been buried in the Dutch Reformed burying-ground, on First-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-fifth streets, in Harlem, was begun on Friday. The Police of the District are maintaining order at the ground, as many persons are opposed to having the remains of their friends disturbed. Arrangements are being made by which nearly all the remains will be reburied in Woodlawn Cemetery, in Westchester County. The Masons of Harlem have already secured a plot of ground there, where they will remove the bodies of such of their fraternity as are not claimed by friends. The permit extends until the first of May, when it is expected all the remains will be removed.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, March 20—11 A. M.

Consols open at 93¼ for money and 93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 83¾. Stocks open quiet at 24¼ for Erie, and 97 for Illinois.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 20—11 A. M.

COTTON—The market opens quiet; Middling Uplands, 12¼; Middling Orleans, 12⅝d.; the sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales.

LONDON, Saturday, March 20—1 P. M.

Consols close at 93¼ for money, and 93⅜ for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds, 83¾. Stocks quiet; Erie, 24¼; Illinois, 97.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, March 20—1 P. M.

COTTON—The market closed firmer, but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 12¼d.; Middling Orleans, 12⅝d. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 73s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 6d. ℔ cwt.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 20.

COTTON—The market opened dull for both on the spot and afloat.

FRANKFORT, Saturday, March 20—Evening.

United States Five-twenty Bonds, 87¼ for the issue of 1862.

ANTWERP, Saturday, March 20—Evening.

Petroleum, 54f. @54½f. for Standard White.

HAVRE, Saturday, March 20—Evening.

COTTON—The market is unchanged.

PARIS, Saturday, March 20—Evening.

The Bourse is easier: Rentes closed at 70f. 35c.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 20—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Plaister Cove	[illegible]	Hazy	[illegible]
Halifax	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	Snowing	[illegible]
Boston	[illegible]	Snowing	[illegible]
New-York	[illegible]	Foggy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	[illegible]	Foggy	[illegible]
Wilmington, Del.	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Washington	[illegible]	Clearing	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Richmond	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga.	[illegible]	Raining	[illegible]
Savannah	[illegible]	Raining	[illegible]
Charleston	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Oswego	[illegible]	Snowing	[illegible]
Buffalo	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Pittsburg	[illegible]	Raining	[illegible]
Chicago	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Louisville	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Mobile	[illegible]	Foggy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	[illegible]	Clearing	[illegible]
Key West	[illegible]	Clearing	[illegible]
Havana	[illegible]	Clear	[illegible]

Passengers Sailed.

MARCH 20.—*In steamship Pereire, for Brest and Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. James B. Mackenzie, Miss Adrienne Webster, Dr. R. H. Townsend, H. J. Abbott, P. F. Arenas, George Pearce, Charles D. de St. Sauveur, M. Nebot, A. J. Ostheimer, Mr. and Mrs. Ciccone, E. Bellerine, Mr. Benoit, Mrs. Mitcerling and child, Mlle. M. Blanchard, Mr. Heingartner, F. Vignolo, A. Demetti, Mr. and Mrs. Richardson, Mrs. Signigo and child, A. Adler, T. E. Gerault, Mr. Burchey, Miss B. M. Redlum, Mr. Lechaux, Miss Mary Chambur, Mr. and Mrs Gobo, L. Housman, Mr. Leboul, Mr. and Mrs. Lepage, N. Hart Jackson, Mrs. L. J. Hart, F. de Baden, M. Gray, Emile Guillou, Mr. and Mrs. Morey and 5 children, Edward Vernier, J. M. Leroux.

MARCH 20.—*In steamship City of Baltimore for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Lawton and daughter, Anthony Reed, M. Huntley, Mr. Van Bossum, Absolam King, Mrs. J. B. Wilson and child, Captain Jarman, J. Reese, Ed. Wyld, S. W. Baveley and wife, Colonel Grierson, wife, child and servant, Mr. Nicholson and wife, Wm. Porter, George W. Weeks, George Burdett, Edward Burdett, Mr. Cuff, Thomas Wilson, James Smith.

In Steamship Rising Star, for Aspinwall.—Jno. Wigbein, H. Taylor, E. Brown, Anson Rogers and wife, Dennis O'Brien, Mrs. Priscilla C. Jones, David Fifenbeld, Max Fisenbeld, U. L. Baker, C. B. Warner, F. G. Hotchkiss, James Hertley, Joseph Rogers, I. Thompson and wife, Robert McMurray and wife, M. J. Burrill, H. B. Sprague, M. J. Edwards, M. C. A. Irving, F. B. Keys, R. M. Branch, Mrs. H. Spaulding, sister, infant and nurse, Mrs. G. Putnam, H. A. Elliott, Mrs. H. W. Seale, Miss Minnie Seale, C. Berendt, Miss Hattie Hendricks, Miss H. E. Wilder, U. C. Wilder, wife and 3 children, M. Blum, wife, 3 children and nurse, E. Blum, Captain Thos. Hughes, G. B. Rondalio, Bernard O'Connor, Jno. O'Connor, Mrs. B. Schroder, 2 sons and daughters, Patrick McCue, Miss Betsy Quinan, W. Henry, W. Barker, J. H. Cunard, J. H. Ringhoff and wife, Michael Coyle, August Gonsteam, wife and child, J. L. Haskins and wife, George Ross, J. L. Chase, W. L. Atwater, Mrs. M. Harrington, W. H. Bullock, Margaret Brattle, Juball Davis, J. W. Heath, C. Wilcox, C. Albert Green and wife, Herman Zeller, Leon Clairmont, Louis Willets, C. Willets, H. H. Armstrong, Mrs. Christina Hansen and child, Mrs. W. Ray and 2 children, J. Conrad Hanser, Elizabeth Ulrich and infant, Frank N. Gilbert, Miss Ellen French, Miss Ellen Barron, John McLeod and wife, Elizabeth Trenholm and child, Joseph Seavey and wife, Honora Corcoran, Lizzie Estelle, Clara Morris, Marcus M. Spaulding, Morton M. Spaulding, R. H. Salter, Jr., Mary Outten, Mrs. A. A. Wilder, Mrs. Perham, Jno. Clark, Lieutenant W. A. Kapara, C. Brigham, Theo. Kromer, Miss Tompkins, Geo. Eaton, J. Forbes, F. W. Gradville, E. J. Gordon, A. J. Packard, Henry C. Waddell, Frank Carriere, J. Reynolds, Chas. Perham, Miss Maria Heverer, Jno. Perrin, Emma Meyer, Pauline Mesel, A. H. Rutherford.

In steamship San Jacinto, for Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Turner, A. Turner, Dr. Russell, R. G. Marsh, Miss M. P. Cooke, William McCoy, Thomas Carroll, Charles P. Palmer, O. D. P. Grant, Herman Werner, P. Holt, James Cuyler, John A. Dalrimple, J. M. Mott, Mrs. G. A. Lamb, James B. Cuyler, Mrs. George H. Taylor and son, Mr. and Mrs. Snow, J. C. McCall, H. B. Blackwell.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 20.—*In steamship Columbia, from Glasgow.*—J. Lorimer and wife, W. H. Lorimer, Mrs. J. Brown, Wm. Wilson, Rev. A. Graham, Mr. Barker, Charles Barker, James Drummond, J. Haynes, A. McFarlane, J. M. Clark, D. Hasles, G. Hohansen, J. Morren, Dr. John McGregor and wife, L. Donald and wife, John Donald, C. Kneeland.

In steamship Virgo, from Savannah.—E. L. Boxcomb, R. C. Reilly, E. Kelly, W. H. Moore, R. Boggs, T. L. Swift, Mrs. Mary Welch and children, Mrs. Held and child, A. C. Newell, T. J. Markey, Miss E. M. Hargrave, Miss Alice Barstow, J. E. Allen, F. Walsh, E. M. Henry, F. T. Graves, J. M. Kelsey, Mrs. Fisher, H. A. Edward, Wm. T. Casey.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 02 | Sun sets..... 6 13 | Moon sets.. 7 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 1 02 | Gov. Island. 1 52 | Hell Gate.. 3 14

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal* and *New-Yorker Democrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 20.

Arrived.

Steamship Columbia, (Br.,) Carnaghan, Glasgow March 5, via Moville 6th, with mdse. and 241 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate weather the entire passage. No date, lat. 42, lon. 55, passed a National steamer, bound east; off Nantucket, passed a Cunard steamer, bound east.

Steamship Union, (N. G.,) Dreyer, Bremen March 6, via Southampton 9th, with mdse. and 607 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales the greater part of the passage. The U. brings $75,000 in specie as cargo.

Steamship Virgo, Bulkley, Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co. Experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

Steamship George Washington, Gager, New-Orleans March 12, and S. W. Pass 14th, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steamship Alabama, Limeburner, Fernandina, Fla., 4 ds., with mdse. and passengers to Florida Railroad Co.

Steamship Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. F. Ames.

Steamship Rapidan, Mallory, Boston, with mdse. to Livingston, Fox & Co. Passed Hell Gate at 5 P. M.

Ship John Bright, Towast, Liverpool Nov. 12, via Fayal Feb. 22, with mdse., to Williams & Guion. Put into Fayal Dec. 25, with loss of sails and leaking badly; Feb. 26, lat. 36 48, lon. 34 14, fell in with the three-masted schr. B. F. Folsom, water-logged and abandoned, the main and mizzen-masts gone about 10 feet above the deck, and her port side badly stove in, as if she had been run into; her sails were all gone, as also were the chains and anchors from off the bow; she did not seem to have been long in that condition, as we found a dog on board, which we took with us; the J. B. has had fine weather since leaving Fayal.

Ship Cynosure, (of Liverpool,) Blowers, Liverpool, 57 ds., with mdse. to Tapscott, Bros. & Co. Experienced a continuation of westerly gales during the passage. Feb. 24, John Watts, seaman, a native of London, fell from the topsail yard on deck and was killed; March 1, lat. 44, lon. 49 26, saw a number of large pieces of ice.

Bark King Bird, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Dexter, Shields Nov. 25, via Plymouth, Jan. 5, with mdse. to J. F. Whitney & Co.; was 20 ds. in the North Sea and English Channel, with heavy westerly gales; Dec. 14, lat. 4 20, lon. 7 40, in a heavy S. W. gale, sprung rudder-head, and was obliged to bear up for Plymouth for repairs; since leaving Plymouth has had strong gales from N. W. to S. S. W. until Feb. 14, and had moderate weather with variable winds; Jan. 30, in a heavy gale, had decks swept, sails split, and wheel and figure-head washed away; March 3, lat. 36 12, lon. 59 20, saw schr. E. H. Baker (of Weymouth, N. S.) steering S.

Bark Varanda, (Norw.,) Thorstensen, Cardiff 60 ds., with railroad iron to Funch, Meincke & Co. Feb. 8, lat. 36 40, lon. 23 25, saw the wreck of what seemed to be a brig, abandoned and with only the foremast standing; sails and rigging gone, and decks swept.

Bark Freitag, (N. G.,) Radmann, Palermo 65 ds., with fruit to W. H. Westervelt & Co.—vessel to Funch, Meincke & Co. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 4, and has had constant westerly gales since; March 5, Max Keeger, seaman, a native of Stettin, fell from the main-yard on deck, and died the next day of his injuries.

Bark Wentworth, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Ardrossan Dec. 31, via Lamlash Jan. 15, with mdse. to James Edmiston. Has had heavy westerly gales almost the entire passage; lost foretopsail-yard, split sails, &c.; Jan. 18, James Divine, a native of Johnsport, Me., fell overboard from foretopsail-yard, during a heavy gale, and was drowned.

Bark Sannino, (Ital.,) Lauro, Castellamare 65 ds., with fruit to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co. Passed Gibraltar Feb. 5, and since had light winds and calms.

Bark Anagas, (Dan.,) Lauche, Bordeaux 59 ds., with mdse. to Anthony Oechs. Experienced heavy westerly gales in the Gulf Stream.

Bark Galveston, (of Brunswick, Me.,) Havana 15 ds., with sugar to master. Has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras, with strong N. and N. E. winds and calms.

Brig Alexander Nickels, Rosebrook, Palermo 70 ds., with fruit, &c., to James Robinson & Co.—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Passed Gibraltar Jan. 14; has been 24 ds. N. W. of Bermuda, with strong W. and N. W. gales.

Brig Amalia, (Ital.,) Colombo, Castellamare 80 ds., with fruit to order. Has had strong variable winds and calms during the passage. Dec. 31, Michele Scarpate, second mate, fell overboard and was drowned.

Brig Sylvan, (Norw.,) Torjensen, Bordeaux 72 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Co. Has been 20 ds. off the coast, with strong N. W. gales.

Brig Nellie Ware, Ware, Cardenas March 8, via Delaware Breakwater 18th, with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co., vessel to Moss & Ward. Left in port bark Sarah B. Hale, for New-York, to sail the same day.

Brig Saxon, (Swed.,) Ahlquist, Bordeaux 70 ds., with mdse. to J. & J. Tournade. Has had constant gales from N. W. and S. W. during the entire passage; lost and split sails.

Brig Evangelista, (Ital.,) Hulambo, Castellamare 75 ds., with fruit, &c., to Lawrence, Giles & Co.

Schr. Mary H. Stockham, Cordry, Wilmington, N. C., 15 ds., with naval stores to Charles E. Goldthwait.

Schr. Jos. W. Wilson, Dolbon, Wilmington, N. C., 15 ds., with naval stores to Charles E. Goldthwait.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Hemmingway, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Willie Dill, English, Beaufort, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. E. E. Knight, (of Camden, Me.,) Whittemore, Para 28 ds., with rubber, &c., to James Bishop & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Schr. Kate Callaghan, Avery, Elizabethport, for New-London.

Schr. Isaac Merritt, Gladdin, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. D. B. Pitts, Vale, Elizabethport, for Horse-tonic.

Schr. J. Compton, Cowell, Elizabethport, for Wood's Hole.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Sleeper, Elizabethport, for Newport.

Schr. General Knox, Lovell, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. A. Predmore, Hart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Wm. Hone, Torrey, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Waterloo, Smith, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Elvira, Vancroff, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Ira Laffrinier, Coleman, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Mary B. Rankin, Hall, Philadelphia, for Plymouth.

Schr. Jesse B. Allen, Chase, Philadelphia for Nantucket.

Schr. Ephraim & Anna, Green, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. Jacob Kienzle, Munson, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Gentile, Kennedy, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Calista, Spear, Rockland 7 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Arcularius, Gregory, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Red Jacket, Averill, Rockland 6 ds., with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Sophia B. Jameson, Jameson, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Silver Bell, Bailey, Bath 10 ds., with lumber to Holyoke & Murray.

Schr. Juniata, Paison, Parker, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Veto, Hall, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Averill, Rockland, with lime to W. S. Brown.

Schr. Hans, McKinley, Greenwich.

Schr. General Howard, Jones, Providence.

Schr. Eliza S. Rowland, Northport.

Schr. S. T. Baker, Brewster, Providence.

Schr. D. H. Clark, Williams, Virginia.

Schr. Lucy Ames, Flanders, Rockland.

Schr. Midnight, Hopkins, Wareham.

Schr. Albert Field, Potts, New-Haven.

Schr. Chas. Hawley, Bennett, Sag Harbor.

Schr. C. J. Errickson, Smith, New-Haven.

Schr. Evelyn, Berger, Stamford.

Schr. E. Bahls, Joyce, New-Haven.

Schr. Ganges, Rayner, Providence.

Schr. Eagle, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Judge Runyon, Hopkins, New-Haven.

Schr. Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford.

Schr. Lillie Drew, Kane, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Belle R. Hull, Dricke, Virginia.

Schr. Napoleon, Ruland, Virginia.

Schr. Adelaide, Smith, Sag Harbor.

Schr. Anadir, Corwin, Jonesport.

Schr. Jammal Crocker, Thrasher, Pawtucket.

SANDY HOOK, Sundown—Wind fresh, N. N. W., cloudy and hazy.

Below.

Brig Dolphin, (Swed.,) from Cardiff 65 ds.

Brig Lenoir, Lenoir, from Sagua 12 ds.

—(Both by pilot-boat Charlotte Webb, No. 5.)

Sailed.

Steamships Pereire, for Havre; City of Baltimore and Erin, for Liverpool; Java, for Glasgow; Rising Star, for Aspinwall; Geo. Cromwell and United States, for New-Orleans; San Jacinto and Huntsville, for Savannah; Champion and Camilla, for Charleston; Leon Moore, for Norwich; John Gibson, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, March 20—Arr. steamer McClellan, from Baltimore; ships Herald, Calcutta; Calcutta, New-York; barks Elderslie, Messina; Lorena, Matanzas; Arietta, Remedios; Restless, New-York; brigs Ella, Rio Grande; Fanny, Antwerp; Eledona, do.; Chelion, Mayaguez; schrs. Ward J. Parks, Malaga; Ocean Bird, New-York.

Below—Bark Bounding Billow, from Messina; brig Jacinta, from Cardenas.

CHARLESTON, March 20—Sld. steamship Maryland, for Baltimore; ships Graham and Polly, Baltimore; schr. W. H. Tiers, Philadelphia.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 20—Sld. steamer Lucille, for Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 20—Arr. schr. Agile, from Baltimore for Norwich; ship Gorilla, Norfolk for Liverpool.

SAVANNAH, March 20—Cld. steamships Montgomery and San Salvador, for New-York; North Point, Baltimore; schrs. Enchantress, New-York; J. L. Mallory, Ella Rhodes, Philadelphia; Carrie J. Webb, Georgetown, D. C.; C. E. Page, A. F. Kinberg and Jamestown, Darien.

Arr. barks Carle, George, from Bremen; Alexander, Brough, Liverpool; schrs. Grace Girdler, Boston.

Miscellaneous.

The bark from Rio Grande de Sul, arrived 19th, and reported as the Caroline, should have been the Crinoline.

Spoken, &c.

King Bird—bark, from Shields for New-York, short of provisions, March 16, lat. 39 25, lon. 72.

Foreign Ports.

At Para, Feb. 21, schrs. R. C. Lane, for New-York in 2 ds.; John S. Moulton, disch'g.

HAVANA, March 20—The steamship Panama has sailed for St. Nazaire. The Darien arrived, but failed to make the connection.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrivals Out.

LONDON, March 20—The bark G. Palmer, Captain Smith, which sailed from Rotterdam on the 28th of February for Boston, has been obliged to put into Falmouth in a leaky condition.

LIVERPOOL, March 20—The steamship City of London, Captain Brooks, of the Inman line, from New-York March 6, arrived day before yesterday.

The bark G. W. Roosevelt, Captain Harriman, which sailed from Norfolk on the 10th of February, arrived at this port to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, March 20—The Cunard steamship Java, Captain Macaulay, from New-York March 10 arrived at this port at 6 o'clock last evening.

THE CELEBRATED

BRAND.

BLACK ALPACA.

There is no Black Alpaca imported equal to the celebrated

BUFFALO BRAND.

They excel all other Black Alpacas in beauty of black shade and durability of cloth. Having a full Gro Grain lustre and finish, and made of the very best material, they can be relied upon as being superior to any other goods of the kind now in use. These goods are sold by the principal retail dry goods merchants in New-York City and Brooklyn. WM. I. PEAKE & CO., Nos. 46, 48 and 50 White-st., sole importers of the Brand for the United States.

LINEN AND UPHOLSTERY GOODS.

SOME ENTIRELY NEW STYLES OF FRENCH SILK WOOL FABRICS, TOGETHER WITH EMBROIDERED SWISS, NOTTINGHAM LACE CURTAINS, WHICH ARE OFFERED EXTREMELY LOW FOR THE SPRING IMPORTATIONS.

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HAVING ON HAND QUITE A STOCK OF GOODS OF OTHER MANUFACTURE THAN OUR OWN, WE SHOULD BE PLEASED TO CLOSE IT OUT AT CONSIDERABLE REDUCTION ON THE COST.

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Pesth (Hungary) and London.

A. BININGER & CO.

Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st., NEW-YORK.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL FOR April contains the portraits, characters and biographies of Harvey P. Peet, LL.D., instructor of the deaf and dumb; James T. Brady, Henry D. Barron, Henry Frank; sketches and illustrated articles on Hiram Powers and John Stuart Mill; Phrenology and Religion; Fish Culture, with nine engravings; Napoleon's Head; After Death; Nothing but a Baby; the Planchette Mystery; Crescendo, an illustrated Poem; Japanese Houses; a Good Inheritance; Industry and Respectability; Is There an Open Polar Sea? Music. Price $3 a year or 30 cents a number. Newsmen have it. Address S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

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SOLD AT SAME PRICE AS PAPER COLLARS AND WILL WEAR THREE TIMES AS LONG.

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New Styles and Many Novelties Never Before Exhibited.

LADIES' BREAKFAST ROBES AND ROBES DE CHAMBRE, LADIES' SKIRTS, WAISTS, CORSETS, CORSET-COVERS, WALKING SUITS, UNDER-GARMENTS, &c., CHILDREN'S CLOAKS, DRESSES, SACQUES, BLOUSES, SUITS, UNDER-CLOTHING, HATS, CAPS, &c.

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PREPARED AT SHORT NOTICE AND AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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NEW PARIS CHECK, STRIPED AND FANCY SILKS, FOULARD ROBES, GRENADINES, GRENADINE ROBES, FRENCH AND IRISH PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID POPLINS, NEW DRESS GOODS AND SKIRTINGS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, LAWNS, PIQUES, PERCALES, PRINTS, &c., JUST RECEIVED.

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AT 37½ CENTS PER YARD.

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ELEGANT STYLES, SUPERIOR QUALITY, AND AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

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OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 233, March 20, 1869.

56, 15, 16, 49, 54, 1 69, 59, 4, 30, 76, 43, 6.

KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 234, March 20, 1869.

3, 45, 65, 69, 58, 26, 46, 53, 25, 35, 29, 18, 23.

MISSOURI—EXTRA CLASS No. 207, March 20, 1869.

37, 12, 23, 59, 33, 36, 49, 19, 61, 58, 76, 39, 7.

MISSOURI—CLASS No. 208, March 20, 1869.

28, 75, 53, 45, 22, 36, 68, 48, 35, 72, 41, 38, 70.

Prizes cashed in Royal Havana and the above lotteries. Circulars sent free. Information furnished. JOSEPH BATES, No. 73 Broadway.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

THE TAMMANY—IMMENSE SUCCESS OF the new programme. ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION OF THE GREGORY FAMILY, THE GREATEST GYMNASTS IN THE WORLD. A PERFECT FURORE OF APPLAUSE at their daring acts. GREAT HIT OF MAFFITT'S comic trick pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE. CONTINUED SUCCESS OF THE HORSE MARINES. THE MAMMOTH PROGRAMME commences at 7:45 with the Overture, and at 7:50, precise, Messrs. JEAN, ARTHUR and ALBERT GREGORY appear in their surprising act, entitled "THE REVELS OF OBERON ON REVOLVING GLOBES." At 8:25 THE GREGORY BROTHERS on THE TRIPLE HORIZONTAL BAR, give a series of GYMNASTIC TRICKS far superior to anything of the kind ever before exhibited. At 8:50 the popular burlesque of THE HORSE MARINES will present its many attractions, and Miss ALICE HARRISON will put her VELOCE through its paces. 9:15—Go to the CAFE AMUSANT, and see the GROTESQUELY LUDICROUS performance of the great London PUNCH AND JUDY. 9:35—THE MOST STARTLING AND DARING act ever witnessed, "THREE FLYING MEN IN THE AIR," by the CHAMPION GYMNASTS of the world, JEAN, ALBERT and ARTHUR GREGORY. THE PERILOUS LEAP and SOMERSAULT in MID AIR by the wonderful boy ARTHUR is acknowledged by all to be the MOST STUPENDOUS performance of the age. 9:55—THE SPIRAL ASCENSION, by LE PETIT ETHARDO, who, when performing at the CRYSTAL PALACE, SYDENHAM, startled the OLD WORLD from its dreamy lethargy by his UNPARALLELED DEXTERITY and MARVELOUS EQUIPOISE. The performance will conclude with JAMES S. MAFFITT'S great trick pantomime, MOTHER WIDDLE WADDLE; or HARLEQUIN TOMMY TREACLE and THE FAIRY OF THE GOLDEN WHEATSHEAF, commencing at 10 o'clock. COME EARLY TO ENSURE SEATS. Admission 35 cents. Reserved orchestra seats 25 cents extra. Reserved orchestra chairs 50 cents extra. SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE AT THE BOX OFFICE.